

terror. The proclaimers of the most perfidious of men cry around — "Down with the Religion; the Devil for ever." (*Muira la Religion! y viva el demonio.*)

"The soldiers of the royal army will bear testimony to this truth. The people of Erro and Vaster deplore the profanation of their churches, and the sacrilegious robbery."

"The dreadful violation and pillage of Arisjau and many other places; the assassination of the innocent people of Muniaín and Puente, who were put to death without being allowed the spiritual comfort of Penitence, are authentic proofs of the atheism that inspires them. And in sight of all this, will one of you hesitate a moment to take part with us! The hour of struggle is come, and those who do not issue forth to the combat will not be worthy to retain the names of Catholics, of Spaniards, and Navarrese. The Standard of the Faith is unfurled; and the banners of the King are every where displayed. Hasten, then, to join them; and, bravely fighting for your captive King, Ferdinand, this faction of impious republicans will instantly vanish; who endeavour to deprive us at once of eternal felicity and of temporal happiness, by plunging us into an abyss of incalculable evils. Unite without delay, and you will give to Spain a day of glory and renown, which will descend to the latest posterity, with the immortal names of those who have defended, at the hazard of their lives, the cause of God, of the King, and of the country."

"Given in the Palace of the Government at Ochagavia the 16th of August, 1832."

(Signed) JUAQUIN LACARRA, President, ad interim,
JOSE JUAQUIN DE MELIDA,
MANUEL DE URIZ,
FRANCISCO BENITO DE ERASO.

Our accounts from Madrid of the 23d say, that his Majesty having expressed a wish to go either to Sancedon or the Escorial, the Ministry gave him to understand that the moment was not favourable; first, because there was not a sufficient number of troops to escort him, and some danger might be apprehended to his person; and then, because the new ministers have not yet been able to make themselves familiar with the affairs of their departments, and his Majesty's absence at so critical a moment would be a hindrance to public business. They have, however, assured him that when tranquillity is restored, as there is every reason to hope, his Majesty will be able to leave the capital for whatever time he thinks proper. The health of the Queen for whom every lady feels the most lively interest, does not improve.

His Majesty has appointed Major General Darco del Valle, Minister to the Court of London.

The following articles are also from the London Journal of the 6th of September.

Last night we received the Paris journals of Monday. They are still chiefly filled with the proceedings before the court at Poitiers. The public curiosity, however, it appears, has considerably relaxed; for it is stated, that the Court is no longer crowded with auditors.

The greater part of the evidence on the 30th, related to what had passed at the forge de la Peyrette, of which an account was given in the acts d'accusation.

The 33d witness, a clerk at the forge, deposed that on the 29d he saw Senechault, Lambert, and Fradin enter the house of one Dufresne, where they took some refreshment. In contradiction to the statements of another witness, he denied that he ever had said that Madame Dufresne had thrown herself on her knees to her husband, and requested him to surrender himself a prisoner, or that he had heard Fradin and Dufresne speak about maintaining the Charter and Liberty.

The procureur-general called upon Lambert to state what motives had induced the other prisoners to send him as an emissary to Thouars.

Lambert replied, that he went to the Forge on a party of pleasure: that Moreau brought the news there of the arrival of General Barton at Thouars and of a rising; that no body believ-

ed him, because he was a wrong head. It was therefore proposed that he should go to Thouars to ascertain the facts.

M. Legé, an agent of Count D'Antichamp, stated, that Dufresne had said that it was not necessary any longer to make iron—that next day they would have to take up arms and fight for the charter and liberty. He also stated that on the 2d of February Caillieu assured him that next day the three coloured standard would float on the steeple, and that he was going to get the keys from the Sacristan.

Senechault persisted in declaring, that he had never been at the forge.

M. Poutois observed that the witness had stated in his first deposition, that when he went on the 30th to the forge, he heard the cry of *Vive la Chartre!* and that in reply to it he cried *Vive le Roi!*

President.—He did right in opposing the cry of "*Vive le Roi!*" to "*Vive la Chartre et la Liberté.*"

M. Poutois.—I do not mention it as a reproach to the witness: I only remind him of the fact.

Pradeau, another witness, said, that going to Thouars on the 25th of July, he met on the road Perigord, called La Rose, a clerk of the brothers Senechault. Perigord observed, "We are going to change our governor." The witness asked whether the Emperor was coming. He replied "No; but every thing is changed at Thouars from the Mayor to the Brigadier of Gendarmerie."

Perigord was questioned, and denied what the preceding witness had stated.

Pradeau.—As sure as God is God, you told me all that.

Procureur-General.—I leave it to the Jury to appreciate these contradictions. I merely remark, that Perigord is a clerk of the brothers Senechault.

Andre Paschal, called the Prussian, stated, that Dufresne had observed, that if they were attacked they must defend themselves.

Guemard, a baker at Thouars, went to a public house on the 24th of February. There he heard that the tri-coloured flag was to be hoisted next day at Thouars—that the *droits réels* were to be suppressed.

The evidence, which is all of this loose and indefinite kind, is detailed with a tiresome minuteness in the Paris journals. The prisoners, who are forty in number, exhibit a variety of costumes and appearance: They are of all ages and descriptions.

A report is given of the proceedings of the Assize Court of Paris, relative to the affair of Rochelle, on the 30th and 31st of August, and the 1st of September, but there is nothing interesting in the details.

Lord Burghersh, British Minister to the Court of Florence, had arrived at Paris on the 1st from London, and it is said is to proceed to the Congress of Vienna. Sir Wm. A'Court, the Ambassador to Spain, is also at Paris on his way to Madrid.

The intelligence from Madrid, in the Paris journals, is not later than that which we gave some days ago from the Spanish Papers. A letter dated Oleron, the 24th ultimo, contains an account of the defeat of the insurgent leader called the Trappist, by the Governor of Saragossa, and account of which is inserted in another part of our Paper, under the head "Spanish Frontiers." The letter from Oleron says, that the Trappist fled with only four lanceers. The Journal des Débats, in giving this letter, after stating that there is no ground for suspecting the fidelity of its correspondent, expresses a doubt of the fact of the defeat, in consequence of an expression of the writer who says—"The result is not well known." Perhaps he meant the extent of the success, for, as the same intelligence has arrived through different channels, it seems probable that this party of the insurgents have sustained a defeat.

Affair at Nantes.—The *Aim de la Charente*, has given an account of, the affair at Nantes on the 28th, which is stated to have

been occasioned by the insolence of the Swiss soldiers of the garrison, who had on the preceding day insulted several females, and wounded one with a sabre. The irritation was increased on the 26th by the Swiss soldiers, posted near the Place de Commerce and the Exchange, maltreating a man whom they were conveying to the guard-house. In consequence of the altercation which this occasioned, the Swiss made a charge on the people, who had assembled in that quarter. The interference of the civil authorities appears, however, to have prevented any serious mischief from taking place. A representation, signed by 165 of the principal citizens, demanding the punishment of the commanding Swiss Officer, has been addressed to the Magistrates, who have promised to transmit the complaint to the King's Attorney.

Bonds of Paris, September 2.—Five per cents. opened at 24½, 25s. highest 24½. 45s. closed at 24½. 40s. Neapolitans 5 per cents. 76½. Exchange on London—One month, 25½. 40s. 3 months, 25½. 30s.

London, September 11.—The Paris Papers of Sunday have arrived, accounts of the 23d last from Semlin, confirm the reported defeat of Chourchid Pasha on the 26th of July, and add that "Captains Tossis and Diamantili having landed at Platamore, near Mount Olympus, on their return from Cassandra, had called the mountaineers to arms, and had advanced as far as Servosis, between Jonion and Larissa, at the head of fifteen thousand men."—The ground on which General Berton founded his hopes of an acquittal is now disclosed, and has rescued him from all injurious suspicion. It appears that he refused to accept the services of M. Draut the Advocate assigned to him by the Court, and that M. Draut consequently retired at the beginning of the trial, but the Court, on the demand of the Attorney General, ordered him to attend throughout the whole as Berton's Counsel, as the proceedings against that individual would not be valid, according to the laws of France unless he had a defender. M. Draut obeyed, and was punctual in his attendance, but took no part whatever in the business, and when he was called upon to answer the Attorney General and to enter upon Berton's defence, he declared that he had attended the sittings in obedience to the directions of the Court, but that not having been accepted by the the accused he had prepared no defence for him; the Attorney General exclaimed that all the proceedings against Berton would be necessarily null and void, if it should appear that he had no defender, and therefore pressed M. Draut to speak in his behalf, but no entreaty would prevail upon him to undertake that duty.—The General then read a written speech in his defence in which he declared his innocence, disavowed all knowledge of the Carbonari, and declared that the Marquis La Fayette and other deputies were Members of the directing Committee. Unless the defence made by the General cures the defect in the proceeding, the result will probably be a new trial, the Editors of the CONSTITUTIONNEL the JOURNAL DE COMMERCE, the COURIER, and the PILOTS have been cited before the Police, and the papers have been seized on a charge of wilful misrepresentation of the proceedings of the 5th instant in the Paris Court of Assize.

Extracts from Madrid Papers to the 31st last are given in our preceding columns. They represent the new Ministry in the enjoyment of the public esteem. The King's guard is confided entirely to the troops of the line and national militia. General Bion has been condemned to death, but the cause is to be revised by the supreme Military and Naval Tribunal.

Spain.—Bayonne Papers, to the 4th September arrived this morning.—They state that all accounts from the neighbouring provinces of Spain announce that the Constitutionalists display great activity and are making such preparations as may ensure the defeat of Quesada, and are determined to pursue his force into France, should it seek refuge in that Country.—This movement which must bring them into collision with the French Sanitary cordon, would be a desperate measure. Great Military preparations have been recently made at Bayonne, but they are considered rather as means of prevention than originating in a hostile motive. The army of the faith, the title assumed by the enemies of the Constitution, commit great excesses in the interior of Spain, where they rob travellers and intercept all correspondence. The merchants of Yran had received no letters from Bilbao, Saragossa, and Pamplona, for several

days.—On the 26th Aug. they took the Patriot Mendizabal a Volunteer of Villa Frances, but to prevent their sacrificing him, some of their relatives are detained by the authorities as hostages at the instance of the patriots.

General Mina arrived at Saragossa on the 22d with 100 horse. Rosieres (the Frenchman) who commanded the troops of the Trappist in the affair of Ayerbe is dead of his wounds.

A pamphlet had just made its appearance at Madrid, full of calumny, and abuse against the Bourbon family. It is widely circulated in that City.

Lord Londonderry's Death.—It appears that the messenger bearing the melancholy tidings of Lord Londonderry's death reached his brother at Licets. Mr. Gordon had proceeded to that place from Vienna, to meet Lord Stewart, on his return to resume the functions of embassy. After some consideration whether his Lordship should return to England it was determined to proceed, and Lord Stewart attended by Mr. Gordon reached Vienna on the 23d ultimo, eleven days after his brother's decease.

Turkey.—We have already noticed the real or pretended ignorance of Lord Londonderry, with respect to Turkey, when he attempted to ridicule the relegating five millions of Turks to Asia. We could shew his Lordship, from as good authority as can be got for such matters, that there are not above one million of Turks in Europe, and that the Greeks, who form the indigenous population, exceed them many times in number.

We intended to have laid before our readers this day, some details shewing what the real situation of Turkey is, but we are compelled to postpone them. They form the best answer to the question, what ought to be the policy of England on this eventful occasion?

Affairs have now gone so far in Turkey, that they must end in the independence of the Greeks, or their destruction. If a reconciliation could be effected between the contending parties, it is not the policy of England to wish it. England ought to wish to see a firm and well cemented Power in Turkey, and it is utterly impossible that a million of armed marauders, holding above seven millions of Greeks in unwilling subjection, can ever attain either strength or consistency. That Turkey may be strong she must not be occupied by a divided population; and as a choice between the Greeks and Turks becomes necessary, it is obvious that a population of seven millions must, with a view to strength, be better than one, leaving knowledge and capability of improvement out of the question.

If England neglects the present opportunity of securing Turkey while the Holy Alliance is unable to move, she will soon have cause to repent it.—Do not let it be thought that Russia has renounced her designs on Turkey, or that the semi-official Declaration we yesterday gave from a German Paper, is any thing but a tissue of deceit. We trust we shall be able to unmask that immoral power as completely, that not a shadow of doubt shall remain with respect either to her views or her conduct. We shall exhibit the magnanimous Alexander in his true colours.

Humanity and the true interest of England will be best found the same. If we can show this, and we can have no difficulty in doing so, we conceive that we have at least a claim on Government not to aid the Turks, either directly or indirectly. Without affording any pretext to the Members of the Holy Alliance, there are various ways by which Englishmen can assist the Greeks, and defeat the policy of the Russians.—It is not necessary for us to put them out at this time.

Turkish Frigate.—It will be seen from what Colonel Davies said on the night of the 23d of July, respecting the Turkish Frigate, that we were correct in our observations on that subject. What that Gallant Officer stated on a former evening had been mis-taken, and an attempt was made to take an unfair advantage of the inaccuracy. He said "he had now no hesitation in asserting that it was the original intention of the parties to fit out the ship as described, were it not that the attention of Ministers had been called to the subject. Indeed the Gallant Admiral himself (Sir B. Martin) had in a conversation up stairs expressed as his opinion, that it was originally intended to arm the ship in violation of the law."—*Morning Chronicle.*

The King's Departure from Scotland

EDINBURGH, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1823.

Yesterday His Majesty left Dalkeith House between eleven and twelve o'clock attended by some of the Principal Members of his household and shortly after drove through Edinburgh, accompanied by no other noise than that which resounded from a royal Salute on the Castle ramparts. He drove on towards Hopetoun but did not stop as was expected, at Ravelston the Seat of Sir Alexander Keith, the Knight Marshal, the gate of which was fancifully decorated, nor at the Earl of Roseberry's at Dalmeny. His Majesty made no stoppage upon the road; but to change Horses.—On passing through the borough of Queensbury, he seemed pleased with the marks of attention of the villagers, who had decked their houses with wreaths of flowers, boughs of trees, and other vegetable rustic ornaments, Mr. Sheriff Duff escorted his Majesty to the Boundaries of the County, and he was subsequently conducted by the Sheriff Depute of Mid Lothian to the demesne of the magnificent Seat of Hopetoun's.—The day unfortunately proved wet, and some anxiety arose respecting the arrival of His Majesty, as it was said, that if the weather proved unfavourable, he would not embark until Friday morning. Two o'clock was the hour appointed for his Majesty's arrival at Hopetoun. As the time drew on, towards two o'clock, a dragoon having arrived with a dispatch, the stair leading to the great entrance was covered with Crimson Cloth, a royal Standard was ready to be hoisted on the roof, and all waited with anxiety; a Carriage arrived, with Lord F. Conyngham, and some other of the Suite; and it was soon announced by a signal from a Dragoon Officer, that his Majesty's Carriage was in view; the archer's bugle called them to their post, and they immediately formed on each side of the stairs in double file, from the door down to where the King was to step out of his Carriage. The King's Carriage arrived about two o'clock, guarded by a party of the Scots Greys; with an advance of the west Lothian Yeomanry, when Lord Hopetoun received him on the stairs, and at the door introduced his Majesty to his Countess. The King said he recollected to have been introduced formerly, and immediately, with that politeness and attention that none do so well as himself, gave his arm to the Countess, and handed her into the room; Scarlett cloth was laid upon the steps for his Majesty to walk upon as he ascended this elegant mansion. The appearance of Hopetoun House exclusive of its fine architecture, was extremely imposing, a party of the West Lothian Yeomanry were stationed under the Piazza of the right wing of the house, and under that on the left, were a considerable body of the noble host of Stewart's whose appearance bespoke comfort and good keeping. Some Companies of Yeomanry kept this ground clear, and the lawn was chiefly occupied by peasantry, who threw up their hats for "Geordies" as they familiarly termed their Sovereign, and were regaled in their turn, out of some hogheads of good beer, which were split and drank amongst them. The royal archers, of which the Earl of Hopetoun is Commandant, were also drawn out to receive his Majesty; but they were afterwards despatched to amuse themselves at butt firing with their arrows, at the back of the house. The preparations by the Noble host were of the most princely description, besides the accommodation within the house for the large party who were invited to meet his Majesty: tables were laid under the colonade of each wing of that elegant mansion for a numerous infantry who were in the first instance engaged in keeping the ground. Cold meat, roasted and boiled in abundance, and liquors were placed on their tables. Behind the house, and sweeping along the Shrubbery, was a great extent of what his Lordship called a booth for the Archers; it was a sort of arbour or alcove of great extent supported by trees, and decorated with evergreens and shrubs, it was fortunately covered with an awning. Here tables were placed with cold meat, fruits, and choice wines; in front is the beautiful lawn, with a fine piece of water and Jet d'eau. The Earl of Hopetoun invited a small and select Company of the Nobility and gentry, particularly those of the neighbourhood, to have the honour of meeting his Majesty at the *déjeuner à la fourchette*, which consisted of every delicacy of the season. The King spoke much of Scotland, and expressed his admiration of Edinburgh beyond any other European City. Captain Adam Ferguson, the Deputy-Usher of the rogalin, and Mr. Henry Raeburn the historical painter, had the honour of Knighthood conferred on them; and the King expressed his pleasure to sit for his portrait in the Highland dress, to Sir Henry Raeburn. The archers withdrew to the lawn, some to partake of the repast prepared by the noble host, and others to the pastime of shooting; but the amusement was soon abandoned, as the bowstrings had suffered from the rain; scarcely had they returned to the booth when Lord Elgin called the archers to their post, and the bugle announced they were soon to take their station to bid adieu to the King. They formed again on the stairs and the King bowed frequently as he passed to his Carriage. He was in the address Windsor uniform, and wore his travelling Cap, and drove a green bodied Carriage with four Horses, at a quarter before three o'clock His Majesty took his leave of the Noble Earl, and departed from Hopetoun house for Edgar Pier, near Queensferry. The Earl of Hopetoun

insisted upon conducting his Majesty to the Pier, where the King was received by the Lord Chief Commissioner, Adam who formerly so long held a confidential situation with his Majesty at Carlton house, who attended at the shore as Conveyer of the ferry trunks.—The King cordially shook Commissioner Adam by both hands and expressed the satisfaction he felt at seeing him, and at being conducted to his barge by so old a friend.—upon his Majesty's taking his seat in the barge, a Royal Salute was discharged from the Shipping off the ferry, and was to be heard from the hills of the surrounding Coast, by different small batteries of Cannon erected on the homes of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of the neighbourhood. The Earl of Hopetoun, after seeing the King into his Carriage, mounted his horse and followed with all expedition and the archers having moved off, the whole crowd began rapidly to disperse. At the Society, the Archers met Lord Hopetoun on his return, when they halted and saluted him and then moved on to Port Edgar, whence they were conveyed in boats to the Steam Vessel. His Majesty's yacht was towed down the Firth of Forth amid the Salutes from each side of the shore; but the rain again fell in torrents, and nearly obscured the parting flotilla from the View. The Royal Squadron was seen from the Admiral's Ship at her Moorings off Leith at a quarter before four o'clock, and she immediately fired a royal salute, which was repeated by all the other Ships in the harbour. The Royal yacht was towed by the Steam-boat so close to the Fifeshire Coast as to be scarcely discernible from the opposite shore; when she was seen on a line with Leith fort, a royal salute was fired from the battery, and again repeated by the Ships of War in the harbour; a number of pleasure yachts and smaller vessels endeavoured to keep up with the royal squadron, as well as some steam-boats which were sailing in company wishing to remain near the King's yacht; but the latter was towed so rapidly, as to distance in a short time every other vessel.—The Royal yacht then steered to the north of the island of Inchkeith, and kept near the Fifeshire coast while the squadron remained in sight. The Duke and Duchess of Argyll were in their carriage on the beach at Newhaven, endeavouring to catch a passing glimpse at the royal squadron. There were but few persons on the shores at either side of the Firth of Forth; and the pageant closed with hardly any noise, save that created by the *repercussion* of artillery.

It will be seen by the following letter from the Judges to the Lord Provost, that their Lordships deemed it necessary, for the purpose of "doing honour to the Corporation in the eyes of their Constituents," to return thanks for the splendid style of the City banquet; the following is the letter from the Judges:

My DEAR LORD, Edinburgh, August 28, 1823

I am desired by the whole of the Judges of the Courts of Session, Justiciary, Exchequer, and Jury Court, to express to your Lordship, their warm approbation of the manner in which every thing has been conducted on the part of the Magistrates and Council on the present auspicious occasion.

The arrangements adopted by them for the preservation of order do as much credit to their judgment, as the orderly but enthusiastic behaviour of the people does to the national character; we also beg leave to express our high admiration of the splendid style in which the Corporation did the honours of the country at the late City banquet, and, in particular, of the dignified manner in which on that, as on all other occasions, your Lordship supported the character of Chief Magistrate of this great City; but after the decided and gratifying terms in which his Majesty was graciously pleased to express himself on these topics, it would ill become us to enlarge on the subject.

We should not, however, have done justice to our own feelings, were we to the merits of our respectable Magistracy, if we did not thus shortly but emphatically express our sentiments on the occasion.

We have to request that your Lordship will permit these our sentiments to be made public, that we may have the satisfaction of doing honour to the Corporation in the eyes of their Constituents.

I have only to add, that I beg your Lordship will be persuaded of the pleasure which it gives me to be thus made the organ of conveying to your Lordship these sentiments of my brethren.

I have the honour to be, My dear Lord, Most faithfully yours,

CHARLES HOPE, Lord President.

ANSWER.

My DEAR LORD, City Chambers, Edinburgh, August 29

I have the honour, on the part of the Magistrates and Council, to return their warmest thanks for the very handsome and flattering manner in which your Lordship and the other Judges of the Supreme Courts have been pleased to intimate your appreciation of their proceedings on the present auspicious occasion.

The arrangements made by the Magistrates for the reception and entertainment of our Gracious Sovereign were such as appeared to them

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best calculated for the favourable display of loyalty and attachment to his person, which glowed in every breast, but they are sensible that those arrangements must have failed of their intended effect had they not been seconded by the enthusiasm of their fellow subjects, tempered as it was by that decent and respectful behaviour, so strongly characteristic of a virtuous and enlightened people.

It has ever been our anxious wish and earnest endeavour to merit the approbation of our fellow Citizens, and the favourable testimony which your Lordship has conveyed to us from a body so honourable and distinguished, must ever be considered our highest reward.

We have therefore still further to express our gratitude for the additional honour which your Lordship proposes to confer on us by making public the sentiments which you have so feelingly expressed.

For myself individually, and for the flattering, but I fear much too partial Compliment which your Lordship and your honourable and learned brethren have been pleased to pay me, I can only offer my sincere and heartfelt thanks.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, My Dear Lord, Your Lordship's most faithful and obedient Servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM ARSUTHNOT, Lord Privy Seal.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1832.

Mr. BROGDEN and other members of the House of Commons brought up the Scotch national monument bill, the Irish public credit bill, the silk bounty bill, and the charge of funded debt bill. The hon. gentleman also stated while at their lordships' bar, that he was directed by the Commons to acquaint their lordships that the Commons had agreed to their lordships' amendments to the Scotch jury bill.

The despatch from the Commons having retired, the four first bills were read a first time; and the four following were read a second time, no time being fixed for the third reading; as far as we could learn, viz. the Court of Exchequer sittings bill, the Irish temporary advances' bill, the salt duties' reduction bill, and the public works issue bill. Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1832.

PIRATES IN THE WEST INDIES.

Mr. CANNING presented a petition from certain merchants, ship-owners, and underwriters of Liverpool, complaining of the numerous piracies in the West Indian seas, and praying the house to take such measures as might be necessary for calling the attention of the executive government to the subject, in order that a system might be put down that had made such great inroads upon commerce, and had in many instances been attended with violence and loss of life. The petition further stated, that the United States of America had interfered with an armed force to defend its own shipping, and that it had in some instances extended its protection to the British flag and to British merchants; and the petitioners contended that they ought not to be indebted for such assistance to a foreign nation. The right hon. member having detailed the contents of the petition, begged to add some facts with which he had been furnished regarding outrages committed upon British shipping. On the 13th of Dec. 1821, when within five miles off Cape San Antonio, a British ship bound for Liverpool, had been stopped by a crew of armed men, who boarded her and demanded of the steward if there were any specie on board. The answer being in the negative, the man was instantly stabbed by the pirates. They then endeavoured to extort a confession from the captain, and compelled his own crew to hoist him up by the neck to the yard-arm, where he entreated his own mate to fasten weights to his feet that his misery might be more speedily terminated. Of course this was not allowed, and when taken down and while lying on the deck in a state of almost total insensibility, the wretch who had stabbed the steward blew out the brains of the captain. The pirates were all either Spaniards or Portuguese. The right honourable gentleman also mentioned some similar particulars regarding two ships named the *Lacy* and the *Britton*, and afterwards observed that the petitioners, in such a state of commerce in the West Indies, had first applied to the Admiralty, which had represented the matter to the Court of Spain. No doubt, every step had been taken on the part of the British executive authorities to remedy an evil so outrageous, but the petitioners felt that a time would arrive, if it had not arrived, when the mother country would be unable to redress the grievances committed under the flag of her colonies, and when it would therefore be necessary for this Government to adopt some course for the protection of the trade of the empire. At a time when a government was in such an unfortunate situation as that of Spain, it was not for the British Government to be deterred by mere points of form and ceremony, to complement away the lives and properties of its subjects.

The petition was then brought up and read. On the question that it do lie upon the table,

Sir G. COCKBURN begged to state the course the Admiralty had pursued in order to give protection to the trade of this country. When it was first heard that vessels were fitting out under some of the independent flags of South America, it was stated that they were to cruise principally against Spanish property and shipping. Other armed vessels, however, soon assumed the same character with a different purpose, and instructions were sent to the British Admirals in those seas to detain and condemn any ships which could not clearly prove their nationality, or that they were, in fact, fitted out at the places from which they stated that they came, if it could be established that they had committed depredations upon the commerce of this country. Some time afterwards, the Admiralty received a statement from the naval commander on the station, that he had detained some vessels, but that he had not been able to procure sufficient proof that they had attacked or plundered any of our shipping. An order was then despatched, directing the seizure and condemnation upon reasonable suspicion that the privateers had committed any depredations against British shipping; but the reply again was, that no cases of the kind had occurred. Instant reparation had, in some cases, been given upon proper representations; and upon the whole, he (Sir G. Cockburn) did not think that the piracies upon the high seas had been to any considerable extent. The case regarding Cuba demanded serious and immediate attention. He (Sir G. Cockburn) had examined a person at the Admiralty on the subject, and it appeared that a number of persons had established themselves at Cape San Antonio—that they looked out for vessels from thence and having ascertained whether they were ships of war, or merchantmen attacked the latter, if there were wind, in an armed schooner; and if it were calm, in row-boats. Directly the pirates obtained possession of the ships, they ran them on shore. When the Government heard of the excesses which were committed by these piratical vessels, directions were sent out to the commander in chief in the West Indies, calling on him to do every thing in his power for the purpose of cutting off all vessels employed in this marauding system. That individual had sent word back, that when a man of war was seen cruising off Cape Antonio, those vessels never came out; but when she was blown off the coast, then they made their appearance. He would now state a reason why it was better to adopt the plan that had been pursued, than that which some gentlemen were anxious to recommend. The land of Cuba, at the western end, was a complete jungle—easily approached by small craft. The persons on board these vessels, when pursued, retired into the country, and if followed to their fastnesses, nothing could be done beyond burning their huts; which were of no value. Now, if the Spaniards acted *bona fide*, and sent down a naval force to support the British, those piratical expeditions would be effectually put down; and they must do Spain the justice to suppose that she would not omit any means by which the evil could be removed. There was an admiral on that station, and there were also British vessels stationed on different parts of the coast for the protection of commerce; but to give convoys to foreign ships in a time of peace was against established rule. It would be extremely dangerous for the Admiralty to give directions of that kind. As a proof of this, he would call the attention of the house to a particular case. One of their men of war, on the coast of Africa, received information that a Portuguese vessel had been boarded and plundered by a ship under Portuguese colours. The Captain of the man of war, not knowing how far the law would bear him out, ran down the coast, and took possession of the offending ship, which he found to be a spaniard, and on board of which there were a number of slaves. He carried her to Sierra Leone, where the court decided, that they could only take notice of her as a slave ship, but that they could not interfere with her on account of the robbery of the Portuguese. The Captain then proceeded with her to Jamaica, and there the court directed the vessel to be given up to her owners. They brought the cause into the Admiralty Court of this country and the captain was cast in damages to the amount of \$9,000l., which obliged him to remain abroad. (hear, hear.) This showed that they ought not to allow their feelings to run away with their discretion, and that they ought to give no orders to their cruisers, except such as were strictly consonant with the law of nations. Before government could take any further step, it was necessary for them to wait a reasonable time, to see in what way the Spaniards meant to act.

Mr. CANNING said it was an aggravation to the insult which the British flag had received, to find that it had in several instances been protected by the Americans.

Sir G. COCKBURN said, that British ships always received convoy when it appeared to be necessary.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY observed, that the measures adopted by the Government and the Admiralty must necessarily be restrained within those limits which circumscribed transactions of this nature. If cases of unmixt piracy occurred, there could be no difficulty in dealing with them, because pirates were enemies to all powers whatsoever; but when vessels exhibited a commission, and sailed under some

particular flag, the circumstances were wholly different. It was well known, that a great number of Commissions had been given by different alleged authorities in South America; and they had been frequently sold, that those authorities were justified in exercising the rights of belligerents, and that commissions issued by them ought to be respected, provided the vessels bearing them did not act in an hostile manner towards Great Britain. Many of those commissions, issued by self-constituted authorities, were sold, and used in furtherance of piratical objects. This led to the order of 1818, which authorized the seizing of all vessels acting under commissions of this nature, if they did not appear to be fitted out by parties living under the Government that granted them. He must say, that whenever a representation on this subject was made to those Governments, it was promptly attended to, and no disposition to countenance acts of violence appeared to influence them. Under all the circumstances of the case fair justice was, in his opinion rendered by those Governments. Before vessels could be seized, it was necessary that they should commit some act of hostility against the person or property of those who were embarked in the trade of this country. A case of that kind had occurred, but it was surrounded by as many difficulties that it was found necessary to discharge the order for keeping the possession of the foreign vessel. He had not heard of any British ships having been seized by piratical vessels, and released by the Americans. With respect to the acts of violence committed off Cape St. Antonio, he wished to apprise the house how that business stood, and what steps had been taken by his Majesty's Government. What had been stated by his gallant friend (Sir G. Cockburn) on that point was perfectly correct. For the first time, in the month of March last, Government heard of three cases of outrage. He believed the details of them were communicated to his office on the 23d of March. The first was the case of the *Marika*, which was seized and plundered by a piratical schooner, off Cape Antonio, on the 8th of October last; the second was that of the *Harborough*, which was plundered on the 12th of October, and would have been wholly destroyed, if the pirates had not been prevented by the appearance of another vessel; the third, a still more atrocious outrage, was committed on the 15th of December. In that case, the *Alexander*, of Greenwich, was seized by a piratical vessel, and the master and his crew were murdered. In consequence of these outrages having been communicated to Government, he (Lord Londonderry) lost no time in transmitting a statement of the accounts that had been received from the Admiralty to Mr. Hervey, our ambassador at the Court of Spain. On the 1st of April, he addressed a letter to that gentleman, in which he stated that he transmitted to him an extract of a report which had been received at the Foreign Office from the Lords of the Admiralty, which detailed the cases of the three vessels he had just mentioned. The letter then directed Mr. Hervey "to take an immediate opportunity of calling the serious attention of the Spanish Ministers to the circumstances narrated, and to impress on them the propriety of putting an end to this disgraceful system." He directed Mr. Hervey "to demand especially of the Spanish ministers, that they would devise means for dispersing those nests of pirates who took advantage of the Spanish territory, by keeping a number of vessels near the land, and forming establishments on the shore." The letter went on to state, "that his Majesty's Government expected this to be done immediately and effectually. If it were not, there would remain no other course for his Majesty's ministers than that of taking the matter into their own hands, and inflicting on those pirates the punishment they merited. In that case, they would pay no respect to territorial rights, when individuals fled from justice to uninhabited parts of the coast of Cuba." On the 14th of May, the Spanish minister for foreign affairs intimated that directions had been given for the immediate discovery and punishment of the guilty parties. That individual stated in his note, that he had written to the principal officer of the marine, and also to the minister of police, at the Havannah, on the subject mentioned by the English ambassador. His instructions were couched in these words—"You will perceive that an act of piracy, accompanied with circumstances of great cruelty, has been committed on an English vessel, called the *ALEXANDER*. You will endeavour, by every means in your power, and with all your energy and activity, to discover the perpetrators, and to repress the evil in future." He should just allude to what had taken place with respect to America: from which it appeared that the Americans found as much difficulty in dealing with those pirates who took refuge in the island of Cuba, as the British did. It was quite clear that the depredations complained of, were not committed by the regular inhabitants of Cuba, but by persons who landed for security on the uninhabited parts of the island. There was no doubt that they were composed of Spaniards and Portuguese, the crews of piratical vessels who having seized on valuable ships landed on the island for security. A letter from the Havannah, dated the 11th of May, proved what difficulties the Americans had to encounter. It said "The American frigate *MACEDONIA*, Captain Villiers, is now in this port for the protection of the American commerce. The American commander lately had an interview with the Captain-General. His object was to prevent pirates from taking refuge on the island, and he requested he might be allowed to land a party of marines to per-

sue them. The Captain-General answered, that he had no authority to allow foreign troops to land. The American captain was dissatisfied, and hinted some doubts as to the intention of the Spanish Government, but the Captain-General persisted in his refusal." This proved that without positive instructions from their government, the Spanish authorities would not suffer troops to land for the purpose of attacking the pirates. If, in the end, it were found that the Spanish Government were not able to make an effectual effort to put down this system, it would then devolve on the British Government to take steps for that purpose. (hear, hear.) But it would have to be very great difficulty, and would have involved considerable loss of property, if hitherto they had taken stronger steps than they had done.

Mr. BRIGHT said, this subject was of great importance. A few years ago, a formidable gang, who arose from an origin as trifling as the present, infested those islands. He hoped, however, Government would not confine themselves to mere representations. Those marauders ought to be exterminated while they were yet few. They landed on those parts of Cuba where there were very few planters, and there found a safe retreat from a superior force. It was their custom to go out in small boats, and after they had attacked and captured vessels, they hid themselves in the forests. He could not but mention with praise the success that had attended the efforts of the Americans. Five English vessels which had been captured by the pirates in those seas were freed by the Americans. He thought the zeal and energy of the American naval officers was not greater than the zeal and energy of those in the British service, and he could see no reason why the exertions of the former should be more successful than those of the latter. The noble lord had read a letter relative to an American vessel at the Havannah; and it appeared from the papers of this day that the Americans had provided convey for their vessels beyond the reach of those pirates, who had established themselves in the precise track between the English colonies and the Spanish colonies of America. More representations were not sufficient in a case like this. Vigorous measures ought to be resorted to; and, considering the provocations which had been given, he was sure that they would be borne out by the law of nations in exterminating these men.

Mr. MARRYAT said, this question did not merely affect British commerce, but the commerce of every nation, in the world. They had on the one hand the commerce of the world, and the enemies of the human race on the other. The noble lord had said, that great difficulties arose from the circumstance of those piratical vessels having commissions. Now, it was well known that commissions were issued by Arrigas some years ago, but they had been called in, and those who acted under them, after that recall, were to be considered pirates. The noble lord had also alluded to the delicacy of interfering with a Spanish colony; but the fact was, Spain had less to do with the Havannah than Great Britain had. The island of Cuba had refused obedience to the mother country since 1808; she had opened her ports to all the nations of the world, in spite of the remonstrances of the mother country. Great Britain had sent out a commission there to try offences against the slave trade acts. This country had a judge there, and a commission of arbitration, but they had never acted; and the authorities in that island had legalized the trade in slaves from the time of the treaty down to the present moment, and they carried it on still. The principal point in this case was the granting convey to neutral vessels, and giving protection to all people trading there. In the month of April last, he, as chairman of the committee at Lloyd's, directed a letter to the Admiralty, stating that the Americans granted convey, and pointing out the necessity of giving convey to neutral powers. The answer from the Admiralty was couched in these words—"That it was not consistent with their rules to grant the protection of British men of war to any but British vessels." This might be a just rule of office in time of war, but the present was not a case to which it applied. This was the case of all the world against a body of pirates, and he thought that this country ought to give to neutrals that protection which the Americans, acting as a better system of policy, extended to them. He knew that the Americans had taken the vessels of those marauders, carried them to Charleston, tried and executed the pirates, and given up to the right owners the property which they had thus recovered. Those villains had put to death, by the most cruel tortures, many of those who fell into their power. The crews of the *HELEN* from London, and the *ALPHA*, from Turk's Island, both bound to the Havannah, were thus tortured. The reason torture was resorted to was that the vessels proceeding in the Havannah were generally furnished with specie to purchase cargoes and the crew were tortured for the purpose of making them discover the place in which it was deposited. The mate of the *HELEN* was murdered in this way. The piratical system was not confined to Cuba: it was carried on in the open sea; and when this was the fact, he thought that the rights of neutral nations ought to be protected. It might be supposed that he, as a member of Lloyd's, was interested in this question. But such was not the fact. The underwriters of Lloyd's knew how to protect themselves. When they received the answers from

Mr. Barrow, the Secretary of the Admiralty, premiums were more than doubled.

Sir G. COCKBURN said that the Americans, whom the hon. member had praised so highly, did not gain any thing by their interference, since the Captain-general refused to allow the demand that was made by the American captain. The fact was, if the British ships of war landed any men for the purpose of seizing those people, the Captain-general would suffer them to retreat through his territory. But, by the course that was pursued, he would be compelled to assist the English in putting down this system. If pirates were met at sea, there could be no hesitation in dealing with them; but the misfortune was, that not one of these vessels was so met that was not sailing under a particular flag, and furnished with some sort of commission.

General GASCOYNE said, his constituents only wanted Government to take up the subject of complaint on which they had long since remonstrated. It was said that the subject was first mentioned in the month of March last, but he knew that it had been pressed upon the attention of Government in December.

Sir G. COCKBURN said, that the remonstrance to which the hon. member alluded did not refer to any particular case, but to the general question.

General GASCOYNE said, that the petition to the Admiralty related atrocities committed at Cape Antonio on the 15th of December last, and it was there stated that they had previously written to the Admiralty on the subject of the piratical system. The answer was, that it was doubtful how far the British force could be employed in putting down that system. But he was at a loss to know how such a doubt could arise, when it was evident that the force employed would be employed in defence of the British trade. Whether the territory belonged to Spain or to any other power could not, he thought, be advanced as a reason against the active exertion of a British force to destroy a regular system of piracy; for he supposed it would not be denied that acts of piracy had been committed. He was gratified with the remonstrance which the noble lord had caused to be made to the Spanish Court, and he hoped; when that remonstrance was made known, and when the desire of Spain that the system should be suppressed was acted upon, that they would not hear of the perpetration of such crimes as had been that evening narrated. But, between the present time and that to which he looked forward, he feared the list of piracies would be considerably increased. (Hear, hear.)

Sir J. MACKINTOSH rose, not for the purpose of addressing the house at any length, but to explain why he meant to say very little on a subject that not only concerned their prosperity as a commercial nation, but their honour as the greatest maritime nation on earth. (Hear.) He could not listen without strong feelings of indignation at the narrative of rapine and cruelty which had been practised on British subjects, and the insult that had been offered to the British flag. If they overlooked such an insult, even to the smallest vessel that carried the British flag, they would be unworthy of the name they bore. But as they were deeply interested, they were bound to speak with consideration and temper on matters of such importance, to show that they contemplated them seriously, and were seriously determined to maintain the rights and interests of the empire. He was sure that he spoke the sense of the house and of the country when he said that they were ready to support the government in its efforts, when a proper representation was made in the first place, when negotiation was carried on as far as honour would allow, to give security to British subjects, to the rights of navigation and commerce, and to the privileges of the British flag. A most important part of the argument on this subject was involved in the motion of his hon. friend (Mr. Leonard) which would come on in the course of the evening. It seemed that remonstrances had been made to Spain on the subject of these excesses, but she had no power over her colonies, and therefore it was in vain to expect substantial justice through that proceeding. The whole difficulty in this case, with respect to piracy, arose from our non-recognition of the independent states of South America. That circumstance stood in the way of an effectual protection of our commerce in those seas, and prevented our returning to others that around which America had liberally afforded to the ships of Great Britain. He stated this briefly, because an important discussion on the subject stood for this evening, and when it came on he intended to make such remarks as would apply to the whole case.

Sir G. COCKBURN, in allusion to what had fallen from the hon. member for Sandwich (Mr. Marryat), said, that in delivering his sentiments, he particularly stated that where even a suspicion of spoliation was excited, the British officers were directed to seize the vessel that gave rise to it.

Mr. CANNING said, it was a question what time should be allowed for carrying these promises of the Court of Spain into execution. It appeared to him that those promises had been broken, and he feared very little reliance could be placed on the success of our remonstrances, unless they were backed by force and power. If Spain had no authority

over this colony, it was consistent with the law of nations, and became a paramount duty for this country to enforce redress. In the first place, negotiation should be tried, and if that proved ineffectual, then Great Britain ought to use the power which was in her hands.

Mr. F. BUXTON understood the right hon. gentleman to say, that negotiation should be first tried, and if that failed, they ought to see what could be done by force. Now it appeared from what had fallen from the gallant admiral (Sir George Cockburn), that a British officer who had seen piracy committed went a little beyond the letter of his instructions to do a great act of right, and had, in consequence, suffered very heavy privations. He was even debarred access to this country, because he was liable to a fine of 30,000*l*. This he considered not to be a debt of the individual, but of the state; and he hoped that measures would be taken not only to indemnify, but to reward him for doing that which every individual must consider an act of justice and humanity on his part.

Mr. CANNING said, he would move "that this petition be printed," in order to give publicity, as much as possible, to what passed that evening; and if his noble friend had no objection to printing the despatch and the answer to it, which he had read, it would satisfy the petitioners and those concerned that every proper step had been taken to procure redress.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY, as well as we could collect, declined following the suggestion of the right hon. gent.

Mr. BRIGHT said, the Court of Spain had a vessel which acted as convoy to the Spanish trade.

The motion was then agreed to.

CANADA GOVERNMENT AND TRADE BILL.

Mr. ELLICE rose to present a petition in favour of the above measure. The petitioners stated their conviction that the government would be better carried on by a joint legislature, acting for the whole of Canada, than by a separate legislature for Upper and Lower Canada. The petition was signed by every respectable persons in London connected with the colony of Canada, with a single exception. The honourable member, after stating the circumstances which made a bill of this nature necessary, stated that every man who had a freehold of *4*l**. in counties, and 10*l*. in towns, had a vote for a representative in the incorporated legislature. He thought the remarks which had been made by his honourable and learned friend (Sir J. Mackintosh) on a former night, very much calculated to excite misapprehensions on this subject. He had felt astonished to hear the proposed union assimilated with the acts of this country towards the North American colonies and the extinction of the legislature of Massachusetts. He was afraid false impression must have gone abroad in consequence of such observations. If he did not think that this bill gave a free constitution to the Canadian colonies, he would be the last man to support it. His honourable and learned friend had objected only to the time of bringing it forward, but admitted that the terms were equitable. He (Mr. Ellice) was satisfied that if this bill should be passed, it would be received with gratitude by the greatest part of the Canadian people, and with satisfaction by all.

The petition was brought up, and, on the motion that it be read.

Mr. BRIGHT rose to remark, that if this petition was signed by most, and had the approbation of all, of the merchants who were connected with Canada, and if they were the representatives of that country, he (Mr. Bright) was justified in supposing that the people of Canada approved of the bill. But if they did, there could be no objection to letting the bill stand over till the next session. It had been said, that this was a free constitution which was given by the bill; but what was a free people, if their constitution was in the hands of a power, 30 leagues distant, who could take it away at the end of a session, without any communication with them? He could not express his ideas of the wickedness of passing a bill of this kind, when gentlemen who were conversant with the subject were absent on the circuits. Conceiving himself in some measure to represent the interests of the Canadian people, he would protest with all his might against the iniquitous and guilty passing of this abominable bill.

The petition was then read: it was in favour of the bill.

Mr. MARRYAT said, he had letters from Gentlemen of large property in Canada, and who had resided 20 or 40 years in that country, stating that the passing of this bill would have the worst effect. What good reason there could be for passing the bill until there should be time for stating its nature and objects to the people of Canada, he could not conceive. He hoped it would be withdrawn for this session.

Sir F. BURDETT said, so far as he understood the character of this bill—for he did not enter into the abstract question of the right of the legislature to interfere with the internal government of Canada—but so far as he understood the nature of the bill he could not view it as an act of gross injury and violent tyranny towards the colony. He protested against that language. Great credit was due, in his opinion, to the

government for their liberal views. It might have been happy for this country if such views had been adopted at an earlier period. But he had risen only to protest against the strong and violent expressions used, which really had no foundation in reason or justice.

Mr. BRIGHT explained. His expressions were confined exclusively to the passing of the bill at this period of the session, and without the knowledge of the people of Canada. If the hon. bart. thought that they ought to legislate for the people of Canada, while the people were ignorant of their proceedings, he (Mr. Bright) entirely differed from him, and he must say that he had not expected such a sentiment from the honourable baronet. When he (Mr. Bright) thought strongly, he would endeavour to speak strongly; and he believed the honourable baronet was himself apt to do the same. It was not the measure itself he objected to, but the time of passing it.

Sir F. BURDETT explained. He had meant nothing offensive to the honourable gentleman. He had only thought the strong expressions used not called for.

Mr. WILMOT concurred with the honourable baronet. The strong language used might be warranted by the usage of the house, but it had no shadow of foundation; and he protested against it.

Mr. BRIGHT again repeated that his objection only respected the time. He had given opinion of the goodness or badness of the bill.

Mr. WILMOT explained.

Mr. HUME thought that any honourable member might perhaps apply the terms abominable, improper, and wicked, to a measure like this, brought forward at such a time, without being called in question. To pass such a bill without being aware whether the individuals interested were at all acquainted with it, appeared to him very improper.

Mr. ELLICE moved that the bill be printed. He admitted that if the legislature interfered without necessity, he must agree with the opponents of the measure, but an urgent necessity arose from the present state of the provinces.

Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH said that honourable gentlemen who by deprecating discussion, were at the same time provoking it must not complain if those could not listen in silence to arguments by which they were not convinced. He rose, however, merely for the sake of taking away—at least it was one main object of his present remarks, to take away—from the rejection or adoption what would be a complete misrepresentation of his arguments on a former occasion. When he had referred to the penal abolition of the legislature of Massachusetts, he had not compared the present bill to that bill, but he would call to the recollection of the house that he had said that the case of Massachusetts was the only instance during the long time that this country held empire over colonies in which we interfered with the eternal constitution of a colony. He had challenged the friends of this bill to state any other instance of interference with the eternal constitution of a colony. That bill had been passed on the eve of a civil war, and what it had been intended to prevent it had been calculated to provoke. The case he had not at all compared in a moral point of view. That was a misconception of his argument. He did not wish to excite so unfair a prejudice in the minds of the Canadian people. He had applied no harsh epithets to the bill. His objections were entirely to the time and hurry in which it was brought forward. He differed widely from the opinion of the hon. bart. for whose authority he always entertained great respect, but at whose observations on this subject he could not help expressing the utmost surprise. He had studiously avoided entering into abstract questions of popular rights. He had never at any time carried popular principles so far as the hon. baronet, but he was sincere in his attachment to them. He venerated all parts of our constitution, but he loved and esteemed its popular part. It appeared to him most extraordinary, though he did not carry popular principles so high as some others, that they who carried them so high should maintain that the people of the colony were not to be consulted before a great and important change should be made in their political constitution. Whether we had a right to legislate without reference to them, he did not assert. He entered into no abstract question. But we ought at least to know how they regarded our interference. He had heard with astonishment the observation that an incorporating union was no change in the constitution. Were the unions which took place in this country no changes? He rejoiced in them: they contributed to the greatness, strength, and freedom of the empire; but that they were not an alteration in our political constitution, it was impossible to maintain. It might as well have been argued that the union of Holland with France had been no change. It was only giving Holland the same rights with Normandy and Burgundy; it was only creating a common stock which all could enjoy equally. He was not for imposing liberty more than he was for imposing despotism. He was against all imposition. It had been said that delay would occasion great evil; but what had been done in 1791? A resolution had been passed in 1769, and transmitted to the colony, for given a free constitution. This was a transition from absolute monarchy to freedom, yet two years were allowed to consider and deliberate. We on the contrary, were to make a great change where liberty was already established, and yet delay was said to be attended with evil. He had read the memorial from Upper Canada, and not one allusion had he

found to an incorporating union. Should the provinces obtain a hearing at their bar, he must say that if it should be the same candid hearing as was given to those who now raised their voices against this measure, it would not be of great value. Notwithstanding the factiousness which had been applied to the subject, he protested against the bill as a violation of the claim of the English colonies to be heard before their constitution should be changed. The example would strike at the root of our colonial power, and he was afraid, weaken the attachment of the colonies. He had declared his objections to be insurmountable many weeks ago, yet he had learned that many were surprised at the objections raised by him. He had from the first declared his objections insurmountable.

Mr. W. SMITH wished the bill to be printed. If it should be postponed till the next session, there would be still better reason for printing it.

Mr. ELLICE stated, that he had understood from his hon. and learned friend, that he had withdrawn his opposition. If he had not so understood him, he certainly would not have urged his Majesty's ministers to bring the measure forward. Yet, considering all the circumstances in which the bill was now before them, he would submit it to the noble lord whether it would not be better to separate the bill, and pass the parts relating to the duties and feudal tenures, postponing the union till next session. He regretted that he had from misapprehension led his Majesty's ministers to believe that there would have been no opposition from the other side.

Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH stated, that he had always felt objections from which it was impossible to recede. Though his manner, from regard and friendship, must have been such as he was always anxious to preserve, he was surprised that mere manner should have led him to suppose that he had withdrawn his objections to the bill. He approved of the suggestion of his hon. friend. It was only the recommendation which he had offered before going into the committee. He particularly approved of the changes in feudal tenures in lower Canada.

Mr. ELLICE said, if he had not understood his hon. and learned friend's objections to have been withdrawn, he would not have persisted as he has done. He had stated so to his hon. and learned friend.

Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH begged leave to explain. He had not been so presumptuous as to think that a bill ought to have been withdrawn, from deference to him. Certainly he had only meant that his hon. friend ought not to withdraw the bill from mere personal consideration for him.

Mr. DENISON stated that he was aware of his hon. friend (Mr. Elice) having understood his hon. and learned friend had withdrawn his objections.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY said that it was a measure in which ministers could not by possibility have any interest. He had distinctly understood that the union of the legislatures of Canada would have met with no opposition. But he thought it was better to withdraw it than risk all the inconvenience and prejudice which might attend it, magnified as those prejudices would be under the tone of protest assumed. This tone of protest would be very unfavourable to the Canadians, and might alienate their feeling from the measure. The tone of argument adopted by the honourable and learned gentleman was calculated to make it impossible to give satisfactory effect to the measure. He protested against the doctrine that the right and the discretion of legislating for the colonies without consulting them was not vested in the British Parliament. No doctrine could be more disastrous. He was apprehensive that the tone of argument in this house would excite opposition to this union in the colonies.

Mr. WILMOT explained the course he had pursued.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT regretted the postponement of the measure, and trusted that no opposition would be offered to it next year. The operation of the bill would have been, as it seemed to him, highly beneficial to both the provinces concerned; and he could not help thinking that some of the hon. gentlemen who had stood against it had been a little over anxious in the cause of technical objections and abstract principles.

Mr. BERNAL regretted that the hon. baronet, since he favoured the bill, had not come down upon the former evening to give it his support. The hon. baronet's observations upon the present occasion had more of declamation about them than that of sound argument. He (Mr. Bernal) had no wish to be over anxious; but he certainly must object to Parliament passing any measure as to the probable effect of which it had no information.

Mr. BRIGHT thought that the measure, whenever it might be brought forward, was one which would demand the strictest inquiry.

The petition was ordered to be printed.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT presented a petition from Mr. Henry Hunt, against (as we understood) the prison laws' consolidation bill.

SINKING FUND.

Mr. HUME postponed his resolutions on this subject until Thursday next.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

— 697 —

Editorial Retrospect.

The change which a recent act of the local Government has necessarily produced in the conducting of this JOURNAL, renders it necessary for us to expose the new delusions and insults attempted to be imposed upon the understanding of the Public by a little band of writers who are characterised by a determined hostility to the Liberty of the Press and all who lead it their support and countenance. We need hardly remind the Public of the vindictive efforts made against our Predecessor, which are yet fresh in the memory of all. They first tried to overwhelm him with a flood of scurrility and invective, such as perhaps never before was poured forth against any individual. This passed harmlessly away. They established a new Paper for the express purpose of opposing him, and, by giving freer scope to their attacks, if possible putting him down; its columns teemed for months with every species of virulence; but they found that this too, proved ineffectual, and that instead of succeeding in their object, the Champion of a Free Press flourished more and more, as the Public became more firmly convinced of its value. This little band, finding that writing was in vain, as reason was not of their party, and common sense and correct feeling disowned them, throw by their pens in despair, and legal prosecutions were tried: the pages of the JOURNAL were accordingly scrutinised in an English Court of Law, and its merits weighed in the impartial Scales of Justice; but the honest Verdict of a Jury of Britons proclaimed its innocence amid the joyful acclamations of the audience. The Enemies of a Free Press seeing themselves ignominiously disarmed, in revenge tried to ridicule the Administration of Justice in this Country. They again took up the worthless pens they had thrown down in despair, and betook themselves to the former system of abuse, but even with less success. The TRAVELS IN PALESTINE, published by our Predecessor, having been spoken of, with we believe unsolitary exception, in terms of high approbation by the English Periodical Publications—their fury was roused against them, and they attempted by every means to extract from them matter of calumny wherewith to blacken the character of the Author. This also failed: and they themselves being dragged into a Court of Law to substantiate the calumnies they had advanced—shrink from the ordeal through which our Predecessor had passed, and from which he came forth with increased lustre. They tried Proscription from Society, by endeavouring to intimidate all who should dare to hold any communication with him.—This also failed; the JOURNAL, conducted on the same independent principles which characterised it from the beginning, rising triumphant over opposition, affording an indestructible proof that it is the strong conviction of the British Inhabitants of India, that a Free Press is one of the greatest blessings this Country can enjoy.

After all these efforts against it had failed, the Opponents of a Free Press hoped they had gained their object in another manner. By the WILL of Supreme Power, the Editor is banished from the country, without even a Trial, which most people are inclined to view as an effort to put down this JOURNAL by force, and with it, the Liberty of publication, if not of speech and thought. In this crisis, we thought it our duty to step forward, not to oppose the Government, but to save from destruction the Liberty of the Press, which, if rightly viewed, is the best friend of both the Government and the Country; we stand forward to restore to this glorious Engine of Beneficence—the Press—the Palladium of British Law, of which its enemies wish to see it despoiled, to maintain this Publication which flourished so long and grew to its present strength under the auspices of the Noble Hastings; and to secure to our fellow-subjects, to whatever country they owe their birth, the invaluable privilege of expressing their honest sentiments; and to the country, that control of public scrutiny, which the magnanimous Hastings declared it was salutary for even Supreme Power to look to, that England and India, bound together as they are by the closest and most endearing ties, may have a faithful interpreter to make them known to each other, and that Britons by birth and education, who have inhaled from their infancy the air and spirit

of Liberty, may still indulge that expansion of mind rendered by habit necessary to their existence, and that freedom of thought and speech, which whatever measures may be taken to rob them of it, we think no people on earth are more worthy to enjoy.

We are not surprised that the failure of this last measure to put down the JOURNAL, like all the others that were adopted, has disappointed and vexed the enemies of a Free Press; and we confess we have so much hardihood as to enjoy their impotent rage and fury. That our readers may enjoy as much as we do their spiteful ebullitions, we subjoin three specimens from the BULL of the two preceding days, which cannot fail to amuse the Public, as a genuine picture from the life, of a mind writhing under the torments of disappointed malice:

To the Editor of John Bull.

SIR,

When Mr. Buckingham called upon the Indian Public in August last, to acquit him, according to the evidence, which he produced of the charges brought against his literary and moral reputation by the Quarterly Reviewer, it was not anticipated, that should our deliverance be hostile to his character, he was either to pervert the motives that led to it, or to ascribe it to equity on the part of the Government, under which we live. We have unequivocally on that evidence condemned him as guilty of breach of confidence and trust—base ingratitude to his benefactors—calumny of other men's characters—disingenuous and false statement of facts, and gross deception upon this Society. It is not perhaps surprising, that in consequence of this Mr. Buckingham should attempt to regain in a Court of Law what he has lost at the bar of the public; and finding the moral evidence of his innocence to have failed, should try whether the legal proof might not in like manner fail his judges. But it is altogether astounding, that Mr. Buckingham should turn round upon the Government of the Country, and hold up the person and rule of the Governor General to contempt and disrespect—and set the authority of the Government at defiance. Mr. Buckingham has done so, because a Criminal Information was revived against him; and because an individual, whom he had once basely calumniated, against whom he retains the most implacable hatred has been lately appointed to an office under Government. On these accounts Mr. Buckingham has written in the most disrespectful manner of the Government—he has added another to the numerous violations of the restrictions imposed on the Press,—and the forbearance hitherto shown him has been withdrawn. He has been ordered to leave the country.

In the course of the discussion Mr. Buckingham was styled by his opponent a Public enemy. If at one period he might throw from him the charge with contempt and scorn, he has now established his title to the appellation beyond a doubt. Instead of bowing with submission to the sentence, which his own infatuated conduct has brought upon him, he has declared open war with the Government. It is a most lamentable proof of the degradation of every honourable principle in our Society to see Mr. Buckingham supported in this conduct, by men, who ought to be the first to stand by authority, when driven to the painful necessity of such an act as the transmission of an individual; yet the Merchant, who amasses his wealth under the fostering care and protection of this authority; the Civilian, who forms in fact a part of it—the Soldier, whose first duty is obedience to its commands, not only unite in proclaiming Mr. Buckingham to be an injured man; but when he establishes a Paper, which he openly boasts he will place beyond the power of Government to reach, however disrespectful its language; the Merchant, the Civilian and the Soldier open their purses—purchase shares in this Paper, and bind themselves to support it in the diffusion of its principles, of disorder and disaffection! Let us hope, that this criminal and disgraceful conduct is confined to a very few. Did it once extend to the many, what frightful consequences might not be anticipated! In the firmness and vigour of the present Governor General we have a pledge, that nothing will be left undone by Government to stem this tide of insult and disorder on the good sense of the better part of the community, who regard Mr. Buckingham, as an individual, with the most sovereign indifference, but his principles and his conduct, with the most unequivocal detestation, we rely with confidence, that the measures of Government will receive that applause which they so eminently deserve. The emergencies of the case require that they should be vigorous and energetic. Under the guidance of the man, who has so long violated the regulations of the Press, and dared the authority that established them, a band of enemies to the Public safety has been organised. The retiring Journalist has told us of the line of operations, which they mean to pursue. They are to employ a man in the room of their banished leader, who is not accessible to the penalty, which has overtaken Mr. Buckingham; and they are to laugh at authority, and set Government at defiance! A country-born, if we understand Mr. Buckingham, is to

edit the *CALCUTTA JOURNAL*, avowedly, that this Paper may be taken out of the Restrictions imposed upon the Press, and prevented from falling under the surveillance of the Censorship, should it be re-established. And they are *English Merchants—Civil Servants, and Soldiers*! who are shareholders in this Paper! We have often proclaimed our determined hostility to the *CALCUTTA JOURNAL*'s principles. We have hitherto done our best to withstand the torrent of dangerous licentiousness, which it would spread over British India; and our efforts shall not be slackened.

Mr. Buckingham is an old offender. He has often made the most abject apologies for the breaches of the law, in regard to the Press, of which he has been guilty. He has now, however, thrown off the mask. He has been driven from the helm, to which he tells us exultingly he will soon return in triumph. It is rumoured that the guidance of this *Fire-ship* is placed in the hands of a gentleman of the law. We know not if this be true; but if he throws overboard the dangerous cargo, with which Mr. Buckingham tells us he has loaded it, he may direct it with safety, honour and profit to all concerned. If he refuses to do so, let him take the consequences. The fever, which Mr. Buckingham has created in the Public mind, will subside on his departure to a colder climate. It depends on the shareholders to prevent a fresh accession: if they neglect their duty, we shall feel it ours to advise a speedy removal to a more moderate atmosphere for such of themselves, as display the most overheated temperaments. We leave it to the European shareholders to say, how far it is honourable and respectable; how far it is what is due to their own character to carry on a concern, in which they cannot employ a Countryman. They must know that for acts of their *Native Editor*, they will be responsible. Mr. Buckingham has laid down this doctrine long ago, in regard to your Proprietors: Let them, therefore, consider how far they are safe, in lending their support to the *JOURNAL* if it is to be conducted on the plan described by the retiring conductor. Such of them as are in the service will do well also to recollect, that they are aiders, and abettors, the paying supporters or the profit pocketing proprietors—of a Paper devoted to the abuse of the Governor General of India. If the *Native Editor* is—as is likewise reported—to be placed under the control and censorship of an European who is supposed to have certain convenient legal privileges, we do not envy the gentleman his employment. He would do better in our opinion to adhere to the bar: and we are at a loss to see how the *JOURNAL* is to bear so heavy an expence without trenching deeply on the 30 per cent. profit. This is no doubt another of Mr. Buckingham's specious plans. We shall see, if the day of dupery is yet past.

Feb. 15 1823.

NO DUPE.

(From the Letter of ANGUS.)

Mr. Buckingham has at length given a character to his merits and conduct as a Public Writer, which sinks into the shade every thing connected with his transactions in Egypt and Syria. He has dragged into a dispute, in which his own literary and moral merits alone were at issue, the Government of the Country itself, and with the same vanity which has distinguished his career in India, he has imagined that the Governor General and his Colleagues have been conspiring against him! aiding, abetting, and rewarding his Literary Opponent, to demolish his fame and reputation! Were not the public mind in India vitiated and perverted in a most extraordinary manner, Mr. Buckingham would at once be laughed to scorn for his presumption, and I cannot doubt, that a very moderate degree of sober reflexion will satisfy every one, that if ever punishment was due for disrespect to the Ruling Power, it was richly merited by the *CALCUTTA JOURNALIST*. The open and daring manner in which he has followed up his insults, since he was informed that their penalty must be paid, has developed the real heart and principles of the man. The mask has been thrown aside, and the Public has been told, without a blush, that he Mr. Buckingham! for sooth! will place a man in his place who will set Government at defiance and write what he pleases! and what is more wonderful still, there are those, who give him credit for being able to do that, which all who know any thing of the law of the country, know that he cannot do, any more than he can assume the Government himself. The folly of Mr. Buckingham in adopting this style of bravado is not so great, as will be the folly of the man, who taking his law from the *JOURNAL*, ventures to follow his predecessor's example. It may seem to sound strange to some ears, who have been accustomed to hear another doctrine, but it is nevertheless true, that the Governor General is vested with the power of sending a country born as well as an European out of the country, should his departure be regarded politically expedient.

(From the Letter of LEX TALIANUS.)

I observe that the system now set up in the *CALCUTTA JOURNAL*, is a system of slander and invective against the Government of the Country. The Asiatic Sheets of that Paper are devoted to that object, and to that alone. If the Editor was alone concerned in that respectable vocation, I should not think it necessary to say one word on the subject, but as it is now well understood in this Society, that he is aided and abetted in his contumacy, by certain Gentlemen in the Civil and Military Branches of the Company's Service, who as Servants of the Company, are bound by every honorable tie no less than by their public

duty, to discountenance as far as in them lies, such a disgraceful system; I trust that you, and such of your readers, who hold this conduct in detestation, will boldly come forward on the occasion, and exercise the *Liberty of the Press*, which these *Honorable Company's Servants* so fearlessly advocate in Mr. Buckingham. If they deem it their duty to aid and support this Mr. Buckingham in his daily attempts to vilify the Government and bring it into contempt; they will not, I presume, object to others exercising the same privilege on themselves.

If the above deserves to be treated otherwise than with ridicule and scorn, as the ranklings of impotent hatred, we might ask this No DUPE, who calls Mr. Buckingham a "Public Enemy," to name any private individual that ever came to this country, who has been the instrument in the hands of Providence of more extensive benefits to India? We appeal to the great body of intelligent men in all parts of the country, who have observed the rise and progress of his indefatigable labours; and if they can fix upon one, we shall rejoice to record his name for the admiration of posterity. But why should we make such an appeal? The Indian community have already decided, as far as it is possible for them to do, that he has been a Public Benefactor; and it is therefore in vain for his unknown enemies to deny it. If he has occasionally differed in opinion with the Government, it was because that Government proceeded contrary to principles, which he as well as a great majority of his countrymen entertain; and which cannot be put down by force, nor by reason, unless these be founded in error. If to support the justice of his own opinions by reason and argument, and to allow others to be freely heard in defence of theirs,—if to retaliate on a Public Writer who had attacked him in the grossest manner, although his antagonist was shielded by his sacred profession,—if to indulge in a little innocent pleasantry on pluralities, such as that of a joint Parsonship, Reviewership, Clerkship, Secretaryship, &c. &c. could be construed as opposing the Government; then he might perhaps be proved guilty of opposing the Government as well as all others who dare to use the reasoning faculties with which God has endowed them.

His last and greatest crime it appears now is, that he has established a paper "beyond the power of the Government to reach, however disrespectful its language." Now the life and property of the meanest individual that crawls about the streets of Calcutta are equally beyond the reach of arbitrary power; because the broad shield of British Law is stretched over them, and will not allow their goods to be spoliated nor a hair of their heads injured without punishment to the Aggressor, however high in rank and power! Should the mind, the noblest part of Man, be subject to fetters from which the body is humanely exempted? Laws have been established to punish severely its aberrations, and to those Laws administered by a British Judge with the assistance of a British Jury we are proud to bow. Can the Merchant whose wealth is guarded by Law be disgraced by supporting a Paper which is ensured by the same protection? Will the Civilian himself invested with the sacred function of administering Justice according to Law, be disgraced by supporting a Paper which acknowledges only that control? Will the Soldier whose soul breathes that high sense of honor which disdains communion with any thing mean, reject a Newspaper because it does not come to him clanking in chains?

Where is "this system of slander and invective against the Government" which is charged? If this Paper has slandered any individual connected or unconnected with the Government, the Courts of Law are open for redress; for we are as subject to this remedy as the Proprietors of the *BULL* find to their cost they are. But it shall be our constant care to avoid that very system of slander and abuse which has notoriously disgraced that Paper from the commencement, under nearly all its Editors, and continues unabated at the present hour. On the contrary it is our desire to speak of the Government with respect; and, as often as we can, with praise. Should censure be unavoidably provoked, the mild tone of admonition will be studied by us, and most acceptable from our Correspondents, who will bear in mind, that although we owe obedience to Law only, and may therefore express our sentiments more freely than formerly, Reason is usually most powerful when it assumes the

winning attitude of persuasion. Public utility shall continue, as it has hitherto been, the great object held in view, which we hope to attain by affording a ready channel of publication to all who are capable by their writings of suggesting improvements that may increase the efficiency of the Government and promote the happiness of their subjects. In this great cause all are interested, whether Servants of the State, Sojourners in India, or Natives of the Country. The blessings of British rule have been extensively felt and acknowledged by all classes of persons, and all join in considering the Freedom of the Press as the great means of rendering these blessings permanent; by dispelling the darkness that has hitherto enveloped this land, and uniting it in morals and intellect, as it already is in power, with a more enlightened portion of the globe.

While England looks forward with hope to the progress of improvement, a desperate band raise their puny arms to arrest its course, and endeavour through the pages of the *BULL* to goad on the local Government to second their designs. *ANGELUS* tells us that "the Governor General is vested with the power of sending a Country-born as well as an European out of the country, should his departure be considered politically expedient." We call upon the writer, and all the Enemies of a Free Press put together, to produce the authority for such an assertion? He might as well have said "The Governor General having a large army and abundant treasure under his control, is vested with the power of entering any man's house and carrying off his property; or of ordering himself to be tied up and shot without trial or enquiry, should this act of tyranny be deemed politically expedient." Such a POLITICAL EXPEDIENCY can never exist, and therefore a Governor General (supposing it possible for the sake of argument) who should commit such an act, would answer it at his peril at the Bar of the Supreme Court.

In this sense, every man is vested with the power of committing all imaginable crimes which his physical strength is equal to; but the Law is on the contrary invested with the power of punishing them.

Another delusion attempted to be propagated is, that the Shareholders who have an interest in this Concern, are responsible for the manner in which it is conducted. We have the best legal advice, on which the fullest reliance may be placed—that the Shareholders are as safe from any such responsibility, as the Editor is from the Power of Transmission, since they exercise no controul over its management, and have merely such an interest as Proprietors of the Chewingtree Theatre, have in that concern, who are not responsible for the faults of the Actors.

The *JOURNAL* thus standing on a stronger foundation than ever, we are aware, that an attempt will be made by the enemies of the Freedom of the Press to raise a clamour on account of its having been found necessary to adopt the legal security of an Editor exempted from the arbitrary power of Transmission. This is a matter for the serious consideration of Government.

It has been implored to allow the freedom of the Press to Natives of the United Kingdom; and we join our voice in soliciting for them an equality of rights with its Asiatic subjects. If it refuse to do so, and the necessary consequences be thought disgraceful, the disgrace, if any, will be attributed by an impartial public to its proper authors. When the time comes that an Englishman in this country is allowed the invaluable privilege of expressing his sentiments subject only to the controul of British Law, we shall resign our situation with infinite pleasure; but while the Government denies Englishmen this glorious privilege, we think it our duty to the Public to maintain them in the possession of a Free Press by the only legal means left; convinced, that it is one of the greatest blessings this or any other country can enjoy.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA, THIS-DAY.

	N.	M.
Morning	10	23
Evening	20	47
Moon's Age,	10	Days.

Tauric Doctrines.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

Yesterday's *BULL* contained a long article, signed *NO DUPES*, which, although headed by an address to the Editor, as if coming from a Correspondent, was written altogether in Editorial style; in which that elegant and singularly plural pronoun *We*, cuts a most conspicuous figure.

Now, Sir, although I by no means accuse the Editor of the *BULL* of having written the article in question, it betraying far too much *Clerkship* to come from his pen; I would, nevertheless, recommend him, when any of his friends are again so generous as to write an EDITORIAL article for him, that, should he not wish to Father such article, he will at least, alter the numbers of the first person, for although we are contended to allow, (agreeably to established etiquette) the use of the Plural Signature to Crowned heads and Editors, we can by no means concede such privileges to the Correspondents of the latter, whether *DUPES* or *NO DUPES*. Nor can the public submit to such shallow attempts at duping them by such very *DUPES*.

So much for the manner of getting up this elegant production of *NO DUPES*; and now for the matter it contains, viz. The support of the *JOURNAL* by the principal British Merchants of the settlement, by the Servants of the HONORABLE COMPANY, whether Civil or Military, and the countenance afforded, by the persons comprised under the above heads, to the unprincipled abuse of Government, continually poured forth in the pages of the said *JOURNAL*! At least so says the *BULL*.

Now, Sir, this assertion must be either true or false;—and if true, what sort of Government must that be, which every respectable person residing under its sway, not even excepting its own Servants, agree in abusing? and if false, (as I believe the accusation to be) what punishment is bad enough for vile detraction; who to aid his own foul and malicious attack on the Editor of the *JOURNAL*, thus gratuitously drags into his quarrel the GOVERNMENT, its Servants, and the British Inhabitants of Calcutta.

After all, what does this Sage Logician say? Why, first, that some of the persons coming under the above denominations have become share-holders in the *JOURNAL*. So they have and so would I be, if I had 1000 rupees to spare; as that would be the most advantageous mode of employing it. And for this mighty crime, the sage *BULL* in his wisdom threatens all the Proprietors with deportation. Let the *BULL* and its Proprietors look out, and see that they do not go too far. They may bring a host of hornets about their ears, of which they little dream at present. I have however, little hopes that my ardour will have any avail in bringing them to their senses: for *quos vult perdere, Deus prius dementat*.

A communication in to-day's *BULL*, under an other Signature *ANGELUS*, but evidently written by the same inspired pen; goes still farther by asserting, that the Governor General possesses authority to send even COUNTRY BORN out of the Country!!! I should be glad to know to what part of the globe he is authorized to send them? Certainly not to England; for an Act of Parliament obliges the Honorable East India Company to send back to this country, any Natives who may reach England and require to return. The said Act authorizing the Company, or their Governments in India, to oblige each person taking home a Native Servant, to lodge in the General Treasury the sum of £100, as security for the return of such servant to the shores of India. And that Country-born or East Indians, come within this act, I am able to prove; inasmuch as, a friend of mine was, within these last two days, prevented from taking with him to Europe, a Servant of this class, owing to his inability or unwillingness, to lodge that sum in the Treasury. I have not the Act of Parliament by me, to refer to: but I will be much obliged to any of your Correspondents who will have the goodness to correct me, should I have misquoted it; as I shall also be to the *BULL*, to explain, for the benefit of Country Gentlemen, how he means to reconcile these incongruous authorities. For the present, I remain, Sir, yours' obediently,

Calcutta, February 19, 1823.

NEMO.

—700—

Public Meeting.SIR, *To the Editor of the Journal.*

If there had been TEN righteous men found within the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah, they would not have been destroyed. So, if there be within the city of Calcutta, TEN independent men, I propose that they address a Requisition to the Sheriff, requesting him to convene a Meeting of the British Inhabitants in the Town Hall, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning Parliament to be placed on a level with the Native Inhabitants in respect to the right of TRIAL BY JURY.

The discussion to be strictly limited to that topic. The voting to be by ballot, and all except the TEN Requisitionists to be in masks and dominoes; the only qualification of a voter being that he shall come into the Hall with clean hands. The Petition to be signed with true names by the Requisitionists; and, in their presence, with fictitious names, by the "Men in Masks."

It is no objection to this proposition that it may give rise to a Counter-petition of Abhorrents, signed with the true names of false brethren.

February 19, 1823.

MENE TEKEL.

A Petty Court Decision.SIR, *To the Editor of the Journal.*

The Case of HASLEBY and Co. versus CONWAY, which came before the Petty Court a few days ago, is certainly one of great interest to Tradesmen in general. It gives them an excellent lesson how to regulate their dealings with their Constituents, for as the case now stands, nothing short of ready money or undoubted references for payment, for all articles they may sell, can ensure them any safety for their property, as the decision given by a Commissioner of the Petty Court, renders it extremely dangerous to grant credit upon a man's bare word, and particularly to those that are not permanent residents at the Presidency, for in the event of the individual so trusted, leaving this, for the Interior, and perhaps for a Foreign Province, the Tradesman that granted him credit upon his honor and with the most liberal principles, is then to lose his just dues, merely because the man who withholds them, conceives that he has a right to make no remuneration, under three months, an idea that may be right, where the parties have a mental knowledge of each other and the purchaser is likely to continue on the spot, otherwise it is nothing more than justice, but that the seller should have some security given him for the recovery of his property. Where a purchaser refuses this, and is going out of the reach of British Land, what construction is there to be placed, on his intentions; the one I should place, is, that the man never intended to pay—(not that I mean to insinuate, this was the motive in view with the Defendant in this case) under these impressions I should fly to a Court of Justice, where I should expect to be righted according to those Laws that are the inherent right of all British subjects.

With regard to Messrs. Hasleby and Co.'s advertisement, it certainly is not one of the most prudent ones, particularly where it holds out a promise of three months' credit to their FRIENDS, a distinction not necessary to be made in a Tradesman's advertisements, although Messrs. H. and Co. have an undoubted right to make it, if they please, and also to allow no one a credit of three months, but those who are really "their Friends," for surely the Public at large cannot be denominated such.

I regret much that the Commissioner of the Petty Court did not advert a little more to the word "FRIEND," as it might have served to have shown whether the defendant was really a Friend of Messrs. H. and Co. or not. If he was not, I see no grounds upon which he could claim three months' credit on the faith of their advertisement. I sincerely trust that this Petty Court affair will open the eyes of the Calcutta Tradesmen, and teach them, that nothing short of Bonds, Notes, or Ready Money, will secure them their property. Trusting to see some better security for property, ere long.

I remain, &c.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

Dramatic Entertainments.

We are sorry to understand that on account of the sudden indisposition of a distinguished Amateur the Play intended to be performed at Chowringhee Theatre to-morrow evening, is unavoidably postponed.

Letters of Anglus.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

ANGLUS in the JOHN BULL of this morning appears to possess so base and dastardly a spirit, that, be he who he will, he does no credit to the country which gave him birth.

Every thing, Sir, which glitters is not gold; nor is every person, who happens to be born in England, an Englishman in the strict sense of the word. As to ANGLUS, I would certainly class him with a slave, or what is worse with a sycophant, who has resigned the use of his faculties, and shapes his course according to the nod of his Lord and Master, from whom he receives the humiliating reward of smiles and rupees. If we look to him for principle, he has none. Of right feeling the fibres of his heart are totally barren; and the crimson stream which flows in his veins is of so debasing a quality, that I really dread the very idea of his propagating a degenerate species in this land.

With such an antagonist, then, what have I to do? His Vocabulary being adapted for himself, will fail of explaining the terms of nobility and dignity which I am accustomed to use; and this will infallibly lead to misconception and distortion of my meaning on his part.

But a point or two in ANGLUS's Letter, which are of general interest, will receive my future attention.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

Feb. 19, 1823.

A FREE-BORN.

Banishment of Indo-Britons.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

It is assumed by a Writer in the BULL of to-day, that the Governor General has the power of sending a Country-Born as well as a European out of the Country, if it be deemed politically expedient. This demi-official scribbler, indeed, who gives himself all the airs of authority, admits that this doctrine may seem strange to unaccustomed ears; it does indeed seem so strange to mine, that I must, and do, defy him to produce his proofs. A Governor General may, as far as respects physical power indeed, send away a Country-born without trial or hearing as well as a European; but can he do so LEGALLY? I say, in spite of the authoritative tone of ANGLUS—NO. If he should attempt to banish a Native of the Country, Indo-Briton or Indian, that Native might place himself under the protection of the Supreme Court, and seek his remedy here even: and in the Court of King's Bench, he would most certainly obtain it. So far indeed is the Charter from granting the power of banishing natives of this country WITHOUT Trial, that even in sending away those transported for FELONY by the SENTENCE OF THE LAW, the power of the Government is cautiously limited, and does not extend to the transporting them beyond certain boundaries there specifically laid down. How then dare "ANGLUS, except with that utter disregard to TRUTH, which has characterized some of the Correspondents of the BULL, assert, that a Governor General possesses the power of banishing a native of the country—WITHOUT trial? He does not say legally indeed, but even he, though his dictatorial style would seem to bespeak him at least a limb of authority, dare not insinuate, that the Governor General would exercise such a power ILLEGALLY. Let him show then, if he can, where the Legislature has conferred it.

I am, &c.

BRUTUS.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—701—

Education of Indo-Britons.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

From a Letter signed L. S. which appeared in the Journal of this morning, I perceive that a high tone of laudable feeling prevails for the education of persons born in this country; and so lively is the interest which L. S. takes in the subject, that, without even pointing his little finger towards any thing like improvement, he sits down contented with the present state of the existing schools in Calcutta, and pleads for their matchless capacity to impart such a degree of education to our Indo-British children, as will amply qualify them for filling those situations which they are destined to occupy in future life.

The whole sum and essence of his pleading, appear to be this:—"Why are you so vain and pompous as to wish for a school of your own, managed by a committee of parents and guardians, and conducted in all other respects in the true spirit of business? Why make so much ado about the education of your children? Won't the existing schools answer your purpose?" To this, I distinctly and unequivocally say; No, very far from it.

If our object, as L. S. seems to think, be simply to qualify our children for the plodding office of Copyists, and to render them a Nation of Clerks, as they are sometimes called, then I grant that the existing schools are quite good enough in all points for our purpose; we want no better. But no parent of right feelings, will, I am sure, subscribe to this as the *vo plus ultra* of all his wishes, or as the highest summit of all his hopes. No; our aim is to rear a body of intellect among our rising children; so that we may find an Addison in Chowringhee, a Johnson in Short's Bazar, a Steele in Durrumtollah, a Newton in Banstollah-Gully, and a Locke in Moorgue-Hattiah. We wish to raise our successors in life in the scale of mental and intellectual attainments. Our object is so to shape their education, as that they may turn out to be brilliant ornaments of society, alike reflecting honor upon the Government under which they dwell, and upon the various public and private circles in which they move. We wish to see them a respectable body, possessing a fund of respectable qualities, and consequently ensuring the deserved respect both of Government and the Public at large. When this is our aim, this our object, and these our warmest wishes, I ask where is the man who will dare to assert, that the existing schools are adapted to our purpose? What are the pretensions of these so-much-boasted schools? Let us examine them for a moment.

An adventurer, failing in other attempts to obtain a livelihood, at last resorts to the trade of educating children for making his fortune. Qualified or not for the task, he ushers himself into public notice as a School-master bent upon the important interests of education, and lays the chief stress upon his having rented a large upper-roomed house, having doors and windows, and standing in a most eligible situation. Flushed with a prospect of success in that wherein so many have before succeeded, he embarks with a Johnsonian confidence in his projected undertaking. He assigns no limit but that of the territories of India to the number of his scholars, and throws his doors wide open for the reception of all he can drag or entice into his hands, thus evidently making a merchandize of children, and sacrificing their best welfare to the insatiable cravings of his own avarice. From such a tree, what fruit can reasonably be expected?

But even admitting that all is right in other respects, on what a slender and fluctuating basis does a private school stand, and what a feeble security does it hold out to the Public against revolving vicissitudes of a nature fatal to its very existence! Let us, therefore, suppose the following case:—

A school exists, which is conducted upon right principles, and which is therefore generally approved. The proprietor of it earns a monthly income of 500 rs. and more by his labours. So far, so good; but let the hour of temptation arrive—let a bait be placed before him—say 1000 Rupees per month as Clerk to

a Stationary Committee, or something else equally good; by the magic effect of gain, the scene is quickly changed: the school is not in all his thoughts, except as it regards a sale. He most readily takes the bait, lays aside the garb of a School-master, and becomes a thorough adept in his new trade. On so slender and tottering a foundation does the fabric of a private school stand!

But further; for the sake of argument, we will suppose another case. Let us imagine that a School of the kind above described, is safely lodged in the hands of a man of invulnerable virtue, who so much contemns all mercenary considerations as to look down upon upon them as objects beneath the regard of his exalted soul: So far, so good; but is this immaculate School-master immortal? Is he to live for ever? Has he made a covenant with death in his own favor? Let us turn to the patriarchs and prophets, where are they? and to the apostles and martyrs, where are they? Are not all these dead? Well, die the Schoolmaster also must; and whenever this may take place, his school is eagerly claimed by his heirs or executors, as so much available asset belonging to the estate. The seminary is forthwith sold to the best advantage according to the high reputation sustained by it under the management of the deceased, say 100 Rs. a head for all the scholars found within its walls. So frail is the stability of all private schools!

Now, to remedy these palpable and crying evils, I proposed on a late occasion, and now repeat the proposal, that we should rescue so important a matter as the work of education out of the hands of ephemeral and mercenary adventurers, and place it upon so firm and solid a basis founded upon the existence of parents and guardians themselves, as that it shall survive the wreck of all private establishments. I propose that we take the matter into our own hands, and conduct a public institution of our own upon a plan similar in some respects to the Military Orphan School at Kidderpore. When I say, "our own," I address my countrymen on the subject, but with no intention to exclude from our Seminary, when formed, children born of any other parentage.

I shall no longer trespass upon the columns of your valuable Miscellany; but, as I seek not to hoodwink the Public on the subject of this letter, I shall esteem it a further favor if you will make room for the enclosed Prospectus in the pages of the JOURNAL, which will moreover enable our friends in the interior to see and judge for themselves.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

February 18, 1823.

Calcutta, 24 February, 1823.

The proposition contained in the following Letter, which appeared in the CALCUTTA JOURNAL on the 1st instant, is hereby submitted to the consideration of those who may feel an interest in the subject. The object of circulating this Book is not to unfold any particular system of Education, but merely to ascertain the feasibility of some plan like that proposed in the Letter.

No attempt, it will be seen, has yet been made in what may be called the legislative department. This would be premature. If the thing itself be agreed on, (that is, a School which we can call our own,) proper rules and regulations for its management will of course follow as the necessary consequence. This, too, will more properly constitute the work of a Committee chosen by free consent from among the general body of Parents and Guardians who may come forward to unite in support of the undertaking.

The rates of payment for Education should, it is proposed, quadruple with the standard now existing in Calcutta; viz. 22 Rupees for a Boarder, 24 for a Half-Boarder, and 16 for a Day Scholar; so that no additional expense need be incurred in any quarter. All the difference here between one and the other plan, will be this,—that, instead of of sending Children at random to the existing Schools, over the details of which we can exercise no control whatever, the Proprietors and Supporters of the new Institution will consign them in regular order to their own Seminary, in which they shall have both the proprietary right and efficient management.

A word or two may be requisite to explain the subjoined table. The first column of it is designed to include the names of those who may be willing to engage in the proposed undertaking; the second is in-

tended to designate the particular relation which such persons shall sustain towards the Institution, whether as Parents, Guardians, or Friends. The two last columns will embrace the number of Children of either sex at their disposal, whom they are willing to enrol among the first candidates of learning for the new Seminary.

When the practicability of our scheme is fully ascertained by the means now adopted, a meeting of Parents and Guardians immediately concerned, can take place, when a Committee of Managers duly officered by a Secretary, may be chosen by themselves, to carry all their plans and purposes into execution.

The Members of the Committee, as well as the Secretary, are of course expected to be persons affording their gratuitous services to the Institution.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

A moment of relief from other avocations enables me with much pleasure to revert to a subject, which lately arrested my attention.—I mean the examination of the Pupils composing the Philanthropic Academy instituted by the Armenian community, an account of which appeared in the JOURNAL about a week or two ago.

It is to me a matter of surprise, as well as of deep regret, that the Indo-Britons, or Anglo-Indians, numerous and respectable as they are, have not yet determined upon the establishment of a similar Institution, which they can call their own, and to which they may with confidence send all their children for education. The apparently careless and desultory manner in which they now act on this point, fully accounts for the glaring inefficiency of their endeavours to educate their offspring. Unable, it would seem, to decide upon the respective merits of the various Schools presented to his view, a parent is quite bewildered as to a proper choice on the subject. Competition for success alike urges all to prefer the same claims to public patronage. Amid this variety of competition, the Parent tries first one School, then another, and so on, till the whole time requisite for completing the education of his child is literally consumed in nothing else than trials and experiments made for ascertaining the validity of contending claims. In these circumstances, a child performs a regular course of peregrination from one School to another, till the period arrives for his being placed upon the wide world to obtain a livelihood for himself.]

With what ease, however, and with what little expence, might a Seminary be formed expressly for the education of our own offspring! This might be done upon a plan similar in some respects to the Military Orphan School at Kidderpore. Are there no Parents and Guardians amongst us? Is it not in our power, by way of commendement, to rent a house suitable to our purpose? And can we not select a Committee of Managers from among our own body, in order to superintend at their leisure the various details of the Institution? Can we not also appoint qualified Tutors upon salaries regulated by the scale of merit? If these things can be done, (and who will deny the fact?) surely it is time for the work to be entered on, and for the machinery to be put in operation.

Farmidable as a scheme of this kind may appear, the union of a few Individuals of right feelings (and of these I am sure our stock is not exhausted) is all, that is requisite to give such an impetus to the public mind on this subject, as shall end in the full achievement of our best purposes. These few hints, are therefore, submitted to the consideration of those concerned, in the confident hope that some will spring forward to engage in so laudable an undertaking.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

January 20, 1823.

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, FEBRUARY 15, 1823.

	BUY	SELL
Remittable Loans,	Rs. 26 8	29 8
Unremittable ditto,	0 0	0 0
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for 12 Months, dated 30th of June 1822,	26 0	25 0
Ditto, for 18 Months, dated 30th of April, 1823,	25 0	24 0
Bank Shares,	6200	6000
Spanish Dollars, per 100,	200	205
Notes of Good Houses, for 6 Months, bearing Interest, at 5 per cent.		
Government Bills, Discount,		at 3-8 per cent.
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 months, at 3-8 per cent.		

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY	CALCUTTA.	SELL
1 11½ s 2½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sicca Rupees, ..	2 s 2½
	Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees ..	92 ½
	Madras ditto, 24 s 2½ Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.	
	Bills on Court of Directors drawn, at 2 6—Exchange 26 s 20 p.ct. prem.	
	Bank Shares—Premium 62 per cent.	

Dum-Dum Theatre.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Having seen by your Paper some time ago, that the New Theatre at Dum-Dum is getting on rapidly, and that we may soon hope to see a play acted at that Station, I shall feel obliged by your informing me, through the medium of your interesting Paper, if there is any truth in the report now in circulation viz. that Shakespear's Comedy "Much ado about Nothing," with the amusing afterpiece "the Review," was very lately noted there, that the Characters in the Comedy were ably sustained, particularly in the 1st Scene of the 1st Act,—Leonato, and Balthazar.

Leonato.—"How many, Gentlemen, have you lost in this action?"

Balthazar.—"But few of any sort, and none of name," which drew bursts of feeling from the audience.

Your obedient Servant,

February 17.

TRUMPETER.

Cure of Hydrophobia.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

In a letter lately published in one of your JOURNALS, signed Dr. BARRY, it is mentioned, that there are upon record, few, if any, well authenticated cases, where the Eau-de-Luce has been used with advantage in Hydrophobia, or in any disease connected with the absorption of Animal Poisons.

Of the exhibition of this medicine in the former I know nothing, but respecting the latter, the famous case of Dr. Mac-Rae at Chittagong is too well known to admit of any remark; and there is scarce a Medical Tyro in the country, but who has his cases of cure of bites of Snakes from Eau-de-Luce. A few months ago, I met with one so completely in point, that I cannot avoid mentioning it. I found my Patient labouring under the effects of a bite from a very venomous Snake, called by the Natives Oorooah Banks, which had bit him about half an hour before I was called in. He was perfectly insensible, his joints were stiff, nearly immovable; and in fact, to all appearance, his life was approaching fast to a close. Immediately with my pen-knife, for I had no other instrument by me, I scarified the wound across pretty deeply, at the same time applying strong and constant friction to every part of the body. Whilst this was going on, I sent to the nearest house for some Eau-de-Luce, and having most fortunately obtained a supply, I immediately exhibited it in large doses mixed with water, repeating it as often as it could be swallowed. About 20 minutes after the first dose was taken, he began to recover his sensibility, and in 40 minutes, he could speak, and point out the parts giving him pain. At this time I left him under charge of some attendants, giving them at the time a quantity of Brandy, of which repeated doses were to be given during the night.

The following morning I sent my servant to make inquiries, when he brought me back intelligence, that the man was perfectly recovered.

Eau-de-Luce is a very simple remedy, easily administered, and no person ought to be without a supply of it.

Majest. Sanction, Feb. 11, 1823.

A SURGEON.

N. B. I have heard it said, that the common Resin Flava is a very efficacious remedy, both in Diarrhoea, and Dysentery: Should any of your Medical Correspondents be in the habit of prescribing this medicine in these two complaints, I should be glad to hear the result of their experience.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable,	Premium,	22 0 s 28 8
Non-Remittable,	ditto,	0 0 s 0 0

Review at Lucknow.

Sir, To the Editor of the Journal.

Having been informed that a Review was to take place in the Cantonments, and that His Majesty the King was to honor the Review with his presence, I was quite anxious to become a spectator—a Royal Salute of 21 Guns, instantaneously proclaimed the arrival of His Majesty, and shortly after the Review commenced.

His Majesty seemed highly gratified, on witnessing the regularity and discipline of the Troops, and the extraordinary gallantry displayed on the occasion. The Review ground presented a resplendent appearance, and the roaring of the guns, followed by a brisk fire from the Infantry, absolutely exhibited a brilliant scene of admiration. After the Review, General Price entertained His Majesty with a welcome breakfast.

Lucknow, Feb. 5, 1833.

A TRAVELLER.

Buddhist Religion in Siam.

To the Editor of the Bengal Harbinger.

Sir,

The Siamese profess the Buddhist faith and are perhaps more attached to it than any other people, not even excepting the Cingalese. —If the few following notes on this subject are of any use to you, they are at your service.

The talapoins or priests subsist entirely upon charity, which they solicit from the pious, going round every morning to their houses for this purpose. At an early hour the river presents a various spectacle from the boats of these individuals thus employed. —They are not permitted to ask for alms, but simply to hold out their hands for them when offered. Besides the alms thus collected, the monasteries in which they live, are sometimes endowed by the rich or pious, who are the founders of them. —The priests are distinguished from the laity by an orange colored dress which they usually wear, and which covering the whole of the body is far better looking than the ordinary Siamese dress which only covers a very small part of it. The heads, eye-brows and beards are kept close shaven, and this operation is performed either at the change or full of the moon. —They are forbidden to touch money, and even to converse with a female. —If they are discovered to have done either of these, they are degraded by their superiors, and frequently expelled the society in consequence of it. The alms which they receive are always in rice, fruit, or vegetables, which they are allowed to use.

It is well known that the Buddhists are all believers in the doctrine of the metempsychosis, and as the Siamese are firm believers in other parts of the doctrines of that sect, so are they in this. They would on no account destroy animal life, and if cattle stray into the precincts of a temple, it is a crime equal to sacrilege on any occasion or at any time to put them to death. —This principle is carried to such a length that even fishing is prohibited, and I have frequently seen it seized by persons appointed for this purpose from the boats going up and down the Me-nam. —When life is to be destroyed, it is usually done by the Chinese or Christians, but the Siamese have no objection to participate in the benefit of this action, sinful as it is. —It is from this principle of regard for animal life that so much attention is shown to the white elephant. It is not true as has been asserted, that they worship this animal, but believing as they do, that it is animated by the soul of some monarch, or man of rank, they fancy that the same marks of respect which they would show to him, are due to the white elephant—his representative. These in Siam are so servile, so humiliating and so inconsistent with what we are accustomed to, that the mistake would be very easily made. At present there are three white elephants in SIAM, and the King on this account considers himself highly fortunate, none of his predecessors having had so many before. —I saw them when I was there. —Each of them has a huge, and ten attendants—their trappings are of crimson cloth, or velvet, trimmed with gold, and none would dare to be so presumptuous as to mount them. They were imagined by competent judges to be Albinoes, but of this I am unable to form a judgment.

In SIAM, temples are very numerous, and are crowded with immense numbers of statues of the deity who is the object of adoration. These buildings are sometimes very splendid, and in these buildings alone the Siamese exert themselves to produce any thing of this description. —In this, however, notwithstanding the profusion of gilding and other meretricious ornaments, they entirely fail; owing perhaps to the laity but unskillful manner in which they employ them. The rooms in which the statues are placed are generally square, and opposite to the door, the image is deposited. This is generally of earth, gilt, but sometimes of copper, gilt also. The size of these images varies from three or four to thirty six or forty feet. The largest are gene-

rally placed alone in the principal apartment of the temple, and the smaller ones in galleries round it. Lights are sometimes burning before them and slips of scented wood. —They are clothed by devotees in yellow cloth, and ornamented with the flower of the lotus or water lily. —In one of the principal temples in BANGKOK, which I visited, I was told there were 12000 images arranged in this manner. On high feasts or holidays the temples are thrown open, and the people of both sexes frequent them for the purpose of perfuming the images, decorating them with flowers and in other ways testifying their regard to their divinites. In the temples they seem to be under no restraint. The place in their opinion ought not to check levity and mirth, and in consequence they gambol and play about just as they would any where else. One individual seats himself before his deity and very coolly lights a cheroot which he sits down and smokes while another makes the temple resound with the "dulcet tones" of a kind of fife, without any hesitation.

The Statues of Buddha, like those in all countries in which that religion is professed, have the African features and curled hair. The ears have not the distended lobes which they are said to have in the European empire. Some of them are in a standing, and some in a sitting, posture. In the latter the legs are crossed and the hands rest upon them. In the former one hand is extended from the elbow. There is no kind of ornament on the body, but on the head is something of a conical shape, the purport of which I could not comprehend. Two figures of his friends sometimes accompany the statues of BUDDHA, one on his right hand and the other on his left. These two are sometimes standing and sometimes kneeling. Some of the images are represented as seated upon mountains, in which situation, apes, elephants and other wild beasts are represented as administering to their wants. In some situations he is seen sitting under the shade of a tree or of a seven-headed snake, standing erect on his tail. In SIAM this deity is not known by the name of BUDDHA but by that of SUMMANA KOBOM.—the latter word evidently a corruption of GAUTAMA.—To this cognomen, the word PRAM or lord is added.

Attached to the temples, there are generally monasteries, and within these are oratories; from small pulpits in these latter the priests morning and evening recite prayers. This is done in a monotonous and not altogether pleasing tone, and continues on each occasion for near an hour. From these same pulpits they also preach sermons, taking as a motto some sentence in the Bala or language of their sacred books and decanting on it in the vernacular tongue. Their principal hearers on these occasions are women, who sit with their hands clasped and small lighted tapers burning before them. They are far from being attentive, and the slightest object is quite sufficient to draw away their attention from the subject under discussion.

Proselytes are admitted by the Siamese from any other sect, and some Mahomedan natives of JAVA, with one Chinese were admitted while we were there, and I have even understood that there is a native Christian at this moment in the priesthood, which is not confined to any individual or set of individuals but open to men of all ranks, persuasions, colors and religions, so long as they avoid infringing on the rules and institutions of the order. Indeed, every man, not even excepting the King and the great ministers of state, in at some period of his life a priest, if it be only for a few months. It is in this situation that he obtains the slender share of education which falls to his lot, and which is generally confined to reading, writing and a very superficial knowledge of the Bala. During the time he is in the priesthood, he cannot marry, but he generally quits this situation at the end of a few months, and settles for life.

The Siamese say, that they received their religion from KANBOJA, and from thence they trace it to MAGADHA in HINDUSTAN. This country with LANGKA or CEYLON, they consider to be holy ground, the one, as the birth place, and the other as the scene of the principal miracles of BUDDHA. The fable of the RAMAYANA is received among them without any material variation. All their religious books are in the Bala character and language, the latter of which, as is well known, bears a great resemblance to SANSKRIT. The Siamese Bala character is the common character in use in KANBOJA, and varies much from the Bala character of the Cingalese, the Burman, or any other Buddhist nation, although the language is precisely the same.

Perfect toleration of religious opinions exists in SIAM. The Christians have churches, and the Mahomedans mosques, close beside the temples of BUDDHA, and no interruption is offered to them in the performance of their ceremonies so long as they do not interfere with those of the Buddhists,—or destroy animal life in the vicinity of the temples or any other privileged spot. To do this is to offer the highest possible violence to the feelings of a Siamese, because it is in direct opposition to the tenor of his laws and ordinances, which consider this action as the most unwarrantable and wicked that can be committed and which they never fail to punish, in a Siamese, with signal vengeance.

Your's obediently.

Calcutta, Feb 12, 1833.

A TRAVELLER.

Aerolites.

Sir, To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

In returning you my very grateful acknowledgments for the handsome and polite terms, with which you have honored my researches in your Paper of the 1st instant, I embrace this opportunity to say, that since I had last the pleasure of addressing you, I have procured from Natives two other specimens of the *Aerolites*, which lately descended near *Pultapore*. One of these stones is evidently a whole mass, and not a fragment; the second and largest has the appearance on one of its surfaces, of having been separated from another mass, by means of the action of strong heat. This mass weighs four pounds, five ounces. *Avoldupolis*, and exactly resembles in colour with the fragment with which I was previously favoured by Mr. Nisbet, being obviously composed of the same ingredients. Its shape is that of an irregular broken spheroid, and the black coating is extremely rough, and indented, having deep pits alternating with projections, which prove the mass at one period had possessed a softer consistence that has been impressed by the action of a hard substance upon its surface. These pits contain a light earthy matter, which it may admit of doubt, whether we ought to consider as being originally attached to the stone in the bowels of the Volcano, or to have been contracted from the soil into which the stone penetrated at the moment of its descent. The surface of this stone, which indicates its separation from another mass, is irregular and gray coloured, in some places having a metallic lustre, and exhibiting particles sparkling with considerable brightness, and evidently pyritic. It is also covered with a light black coloured powder, which easily separates upon the application of the finger, and exactly resembles powder charcoal. The first mention of these stones is much smaller than the one just noticed, and is extremely interesting from its being a whole stone, distinctly chrystallized, and approaching in figure to an irregular hexagon. At first sight it resembles a small column of black Basalt, but a few spots upon its edges, where the black crust has been chipped off, exhibit the same grey colour, and pyritic specks that distinguish the others. This stone is also indented and rough on its surface, which is of a deep colour, and does not separate when rubbed with a white cloth,—this black coating is therefore totally different from the loose black substance or charcoal powder, that covers one of the surfaces of the large fragment.

Upon reference to the Dictionary of Arts and Sciences by Dr. Gregory, I find that these stones in general terms may be said to correspond very correctly with the description afforded in that work;—and what is very singular it appears from the article *Volcano* in the same Dictionary, that not only have stones of this description descended from the atmosphere during eruptions of *Vesuvius*, but that similar stones are found not unfrequently on the sides of that mountain;—while meteors, precisely resembling the one seen previous to the descent of the stones at *Pultapore*, have been seen ejected from the Crater of the same Volcano. The fact of these stones being of telluric origin, we may, therefore, consider as fully demonstrated, all the assertions to the contrary proceeding from the mere *ipse dixit* of Sir Wm. Hamilton, who along with Father *Jambrosio Soldani*, both of whom unaccountably maintain, that they must be formed in the air, and not the product of the Volcano, notwithstanding they are found in the vicinity of its crater. According to very recent accounts from Europe, we learn, that a professor in one of the German Universities has ascertained the atmospheric air, as well as snow and rain within the last two years to be strongly impregnated with the ingredients of which these stones are composed, and during the same period, both *Hecia* and *Vesuvius* have been more than ordinarily disturbed. The latter Volcano in particular, late information states to have been discharging red smoke, and a Meteor of the same kind, with that observed at Allahabad, was seen at *Mons* in the month of August last. That Meteor we are accordingly warranted in concluding to have been ejected from the Crater of *Vesuvius*, in the same manner as the Allahabad Meteor, we infer to have been emitted from the Mountain of *Java*.

Your very obedient Servant,

R. TYTLER.

Allahabad, Feb. 8, 1823.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,.....	4 8 per cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange,.....	3 8 per cent.
Interest on Loans on Deposit,.....	5 0 per cent.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	Sicca Rupees 206 0 a 206 4 per 100
Doublons,	20 8 a 31 8 each
Joes, or Pexas,	17 8 a 17 12 each
Dutch Ducats,	4 4 a 4 12 each
Louis D'Ors,	8 4 a 8 8 each
Silver 5 Franc pieces,	190 4 a 190 8 per 100
Star Pagodas,	3 6 1 a 3 7 6 each
Sovereigns,	10 12 a 11 0
Bank of England Notes,	9 8 a 10 0

Bombay.

Bombay Courier, February 1, 1823.—We have the pleasure of announcing the return to the presidency of the Honorable the Governor and his Suite; he landed on Wednesday morning under the usual salute.

Private letters have been received from St. Helena, by the way of Madras. The *ROCKINGHAM*, Wagh, from this port arrived on the 28th July and sailed on the 30th for London. H. M. S. *GANGES*, Capt. Collier, and the *HARRAH*, Lamb, after experiencing very bad weather off the Cape, reached that Island on the 6th of August, the former with her main-mast sprung and Crew sickly; the latter (all well) sailed again on the following day. The *GRONCH HOME*, Teifer, arrived on the 7th and sailed on the 10th of August.

The *SARAH* for London will proceed to Sea in the course of to-day, and the *PHOENIX* on Monday. The *CHARLOTTE*, Capt. Stevenson, will be dispatched for England on the 15th, and the *DUKE OF BEDFORD* about the 20th instant.

We have peculiar pleasure in publishing an act of princely munificence on the part of a distinguished Ally of the British Government in this country. His Highness the Gaikwar has, without solicitation, given orders for the sum of Twenty Eight Thousand Five Hundred Rupees, to be transmitted, in the name of himself and the officers of his government, as a donation to the suffering Irish. Such unexampled generosity requires no comment!

BOMBAY CASTLE, JANUARY 29, 1823.

Francis Warden, Esq. appointed by the Honourable the Court of Directors to be a Member of this Government, has this day taken the Oaths and his Seat in the Council of Bombay, as Fourth Member, under the usual Salute from the Garrison.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

J. FARISH. Secy. to Govt.

Shipping Arrivals.

MADRAS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Feb. 3	Reliance	British	M. Pike	Tellicherry	Dec. 29
4	Mary Ann Sophia	British	R. Cornfoot	Calcutta	Jan. 20

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Feb. 18	Kumbang Jattie	Dutch	C. McLean	Java
18	David Scott	British	G. Banyan	London
18	Nerbudda	British	F. Patrick	Persian Gulph
18	Bourbon	French	F. Berbelot	Bordeaux

MADRAS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Feb. 1	Moirs	British	W. Hornblow	England
4	Nelly	British	J. F. Lintner	Trincomalie

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 18, 1823.

At Diamond Harbour.—*ISABELLA*, inward-bound, remains.

Kedgrye.—CITY OF EDINBURGH, HIBERNIA, ERNAAD, (H. C. S.), ELKANOR, and TRIUMPH AMERICAN, (P.), passed down.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships GENERAL HEWETT, THAMES, and MARCHIONESS OF ELV.

The *HENRY MERITON*, Pilot Vessel, Commanded by Mr. Branch Pilot P. G. Sinclair, having on board the Persian Prince, sails this day for Masulipatam.

MARRIAGE.

At Madras, on the 2d instant, at the Cathedral, by His Excellency the Vicar General of St. Thomé, Mr. CHARLES KENNET, to Miss CHARLOTTE TENAIFIELD.

Birth.

On the 17th instant, the Wife of Mr. C. B. BOYCE, of the Honourable Company's Marine, of a Son.

Deaths.

At Berhampore, on the 8th instant, Lieutenant A. E. HUTTON, of His Majesty's 38th Regiment of Foot.

At Chunar, on the 11th instant, of a Fever, Lieutenant GEORGE GONNOR, 2d Battalion 21st Regiment of Native Infantry, and Fort Adjutant, aged 36 years, 8 months and 23 days.